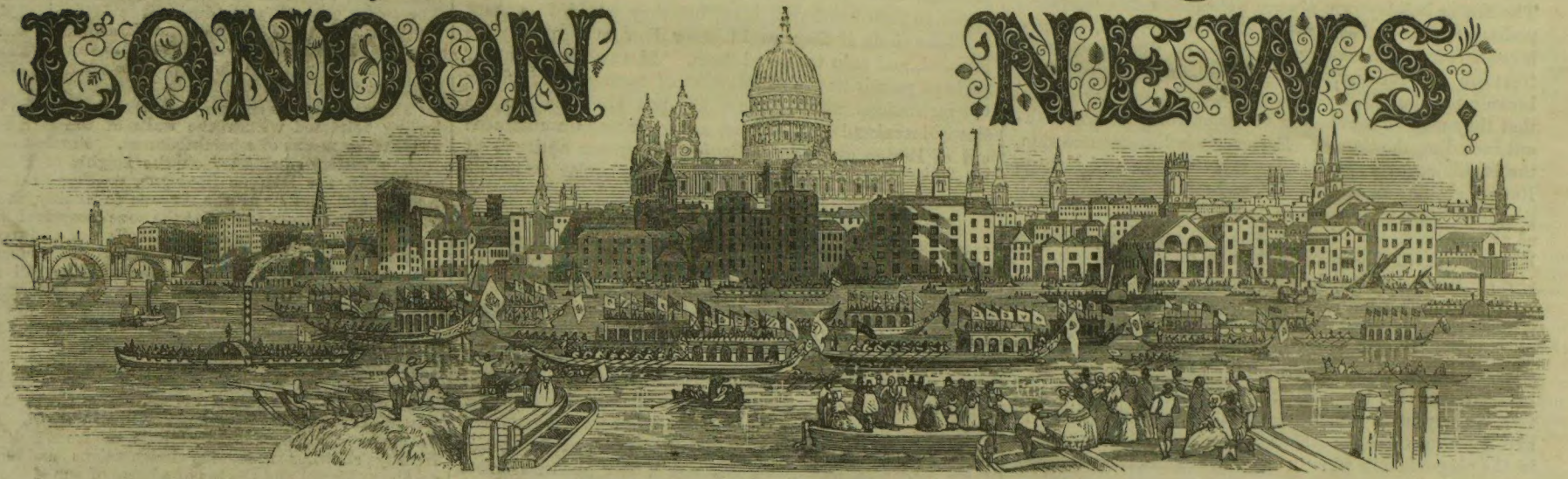


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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THE COMMUNE IN PARIS: SKETCH AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE.



## EASTER IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The Easter holidays are always welcome in this country—perhaps because they are the first in the year, perhaps because they occasionally bring in with them a delicate foretaste of summer, and, beyond all peradventure, because popular holidays in our sea-girt islands are so rare that they may be counted on the fingers of one hand without including the thumb. Easter symbolises resurrection, the beginning of a new life, the rejuvenescence of Nature. But we are not an imaginative, and still less a sentimental, people. Within a limited area, no doubt, Easter is observed as an ecclesiastical festival radiant with joyful significance; but the bulk of the inhabitants, not only of North, but also of South Britain, look forward with eager desire to its approach, and rejoice in its presence, for far other reasons than those which are commended to them by the Churches. It has not the same charm for family life as Christmas-tide. It is not an indoor festival. It is nothing unless it can be taken *al fresco*. It is, indeed, the first fête in the year in which the sun is expected to take part; and it yields delight or inflicts disappointment very mainly in the proportion in which out-of-door recreation is found to be agreeable.

Englishmen—including Scotchmen, of course—are ridiculed for being ungainly and uncouth, even to moroseness, in their amusements. There is some truth in this, although not nearly so much as the style of accusation generally implies. They have strength, but not vivacity. Their recreations, accordingly, are more predominantly athletic than gay, and exhibit, for the most part, a masculine gravity which in the eyes of foreigners—and not exclusively of foreigners—assumes an appearance of dullness. There is no sentiment in British sports; they are chiefly, and in some instances coarsely, physical. They are competitive, rather than social, in which antagonism, far oftener than sympathy, plays the leading part. We call them “manly,” and so they are; for they seldom seek elegance, delicacy, or grace from any conspicuous mingling in them of the fair sex. There is no witchery in our games but the witchery which always clings to a display of superior power or skill. They lead to a concentration, not a diffusion, of the animal spirits—to forked lightning, more than to sheet lightning—to intensity of emulation, not to a radiation of gentleness and gladness. Our national fête-days, therefore, few as they are, can hardly be said to show much of the sparkle of life. They are not effervescent. They have in them the strength and heaviness characteristic of the national beverage, and for the same reason.

The fact is that the somewhat sombre character of our outdoor fêtes and entertainments is due very mainly to our capricious and ungenial climate—nay, more, our slavish devotion to business and the excessive infrequency of our public holidays, are probably due, for the most part, to the same cause. Our nervous energies, almost always in presence of a grim atmospheric foe, get cramped, and move stiffly. Cold and damp rob them of much of their elasticity, and render them unsusceptible to excitement by light causes. The consequence is that we set about even our amusements with a lack of light-heartedness and abandon which indicate how little we are familiar with spontaneous gaiety. Is this wonderful? Four times out of five, we verily believe, holidays that are not, like Christmas, spent under cover, are rendered all but intolerable by a biting east wind, or, if in summer, by a heavy downfall of rain. No people in the world could become gay in their holiday-making while exposed to the chances of these disagreeable vicissitudes. Let us recall, for example, the meteorological conditions of the week which is just closing. To be sure, in the early part of it the sun shone out brightly, and the mists of retreating winter kept themselves out of sight. But what bitter anger assailed us from the north-east, taking us quite unprepared in the very midst of an early gleam of summer, and breathing its icy breath into our very marrow! We question whether a Frenchman, under the conditions, could have had the heart to cry “*Vive la bagatelle!*” It is no uncommon characteristic, however, of the Easter holidays in Great Britain, to be hard, snarling, and snappish. We make a duty of finding our recreation out of doors, and we do it with as little wincing as possible, but certainly not with any natural exuberance of animal spirits.

Still, it should be gratefully admitted, we think, that considerable improvement is in progress even in the mode of keeping Easter in this country. The holiday—for we do not presume to speak of it in its ecclesiastical phase—is generally associated with a higher style of pastimes than it used to be (say) half a century ago. They are mostly harmless in regard to their moral tendency, and are gradually becoming more refined. Railways, public parks, popular concerts, art-exhibitions, and competitive displays of art-industry have very sensibly changed—and changed, we may add, for the better—popular taste in this country. A visit to the Crystal Palace, a run down to Epping Forest, a trip to Brighton downs to witness a review of volunteers, athletic sports, picnics, and the like, may, it is true, make a burden of a pleasure to many a family that resorts to either of them; but, at any rate, they do something towards brushing away the cobwebs that drudgery spins about the brain and heart during the greater part of the year. Foreigners may wonder at our island modes of enjoying ourselves—or, at least, of trying to fancy that we do; but foreigners have not habitually lived in our

climate. Englishmen who have travelled much may be sarcastic upon the ways of their fellow-countrymen in spending their brief vacations; but they would do a more patriotic thing if they would show how matters may be mended, and help to mend them. Meanwhile, they will perhaps permit us the satisfaction of noting that, within the restrictions which Nature has put about us, we are slowly learning how to extract a day or two's amusement out of Easter, and are really increasing our aptitude at being, as Mark Tapley phrased it, “jolly under creditable circumstances.”

If the Census of 1871, taken on the 3rd of this month, could but have gathered authentic statistics of those who never have even an Easter holiday—their numbers, their parentage, their hardships, their domiciles, and their usual modes of living (or rather of existing, for their experience can hardly be called life)—it would show us what too ample room there is to carry the blessings of civilisation deeper down in the social scale, before we cast contempt upon the comparatively uncouth forms it takes in the strata just above them. Happily, there are numbers of brave men and women who are exploring all the secrets of that social terra incognita, and there are not a few philanthropists who are endeavouring to solve the problem how it may be brought under moral cultivation and put into a condition for enjoying some snatch, however hurried, of the sunshine of life. Honour and success attend these much-enduring and much-loving enthusiasts—not seldom martyrs—on behalf of neglected and down-trodden humanity! May they witness the accomplishment of their beneficent designs and realise the joy of carrying a gleam of cheerfulness into many a home and heart that has never before known what it is to be cheered!

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

April 12.

Events succeed each other with startling rapidity. After little more than a week's fighting the army of the Commune, said to number 200,000 men, to say nothing of the forced enrolments which have been lately going on, has been driven to take refuge behind the ramparts, in which a serious breach, moreover, has been already made. The Commune, too, which was to have comprised sixty members, has dwindled down to little more than one third of that number by the resignation of some of its members and the imprisonment of others by their colleagues. The wealthy quartier de l'Etoile has, moreover, been subjected to several days' bombardment; numerous inoffensive individuals have been killed; damage to a considerable amount has been done to property; and even the majestic Arc de Triomphe has suffered from Mont Valérien's shells. More than a tenth of the population of Paris have quitted it, and several other tenths would be only too glad to leave if the Commune would permit them. By order of this irresponsible body, arbitrary arrests are daily and nightly made; the funds of public companies are seized; valuables are forcibly carried off from private houses by armed National Guards; and peaceful citizens are menaced with being summarily shot if they refuse to fight against the regularly-constituted Government of their country. All that is required to revive the ancient reign of terror is to set up the guillotine. Instead of which, this has been burnt in the Place Voltaire, as it were in mockery, the chassepot having supplanted the more clumsy instrument of death.

During the night following the engagement on the 3rd the Federal National Guards, as it is now the fashion to style them, having received numerous reinforcements, concentrated themselves on the plateau of Châtillon and in front of forts Issy and Vanvres. At six in the morning the plateau was attacked and carried by the Versailles troops, who secured a couple of mitrailleuses and a considerable supply of provisions. The Federals retired under the forts, which had been reinforced with cannons and ammunition in the course of the night, and which now directed a vigorous cannonade against the Versailles troops, who stood the fire without returning it for three hours, when the National Guards suddenly advanced in two columns. The first directed itself upon Châtillon, but was thrown into disorder at Clamart by the fire of some mitrailleuses, and at once withdrew under cover of the forts, with considerable losses in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The second column advanced upon Meudon, but was also compelled to retreat by the fire of the battery of the château and the advance of the Versailles. On Tuesday night an artillery duel ensued between the Versailles troops established at Meudon, Clamart, Châtillon, and Moulin Sagnet, and the Federals installed in the forts of Issy and Vanvres. At daybreak in this direction there was an exchange of musketry between the hostile advanced posts, but the action was almost exclusively confined to artillery. The cannon thundered throughout the day on each side, no important result, however, ensuing from it. Mont Valérien was quiet, and nothing was signalled in the direction of Courbevoie, except the massing of National Guards in Neuilly and near the bridge, so as to be prepared for an attack. On Thursday morning the Versailles troops advanced upon Courbevoie, supported by the fire of Mont Valérien, which compelled the National Guards to retreat across the river. The Versailles cannonaded the Parisians from batteries established at the Rond-Point de Courbevoie, and severely damaged the barricade of the Bridge of Neuilly held by the insurgents, who were forced to retire from this position, and reduced to keeping up a fire by the ramparts. At nightfall the Versailles had pushed their advanced posts forward to the river's edge; but, during the night, the Parisians repaired and fortified the barricade at the head of the bridge of Neuilly, forcing the Versailles to retreat once more to the Rond-Point. The cannonade throughout Friday morning was only intermittent in this direction, while towards Issy and Vanvres all was quiet. At three o'clock in the afternoon, however, Mont Valérien opened fire upon Neuilly, and, after a vigorous engagement, the Federals abandoned the barricade of the bridge, installing themselves in the houses or retreating within the city walls. The river was thereupon crossed by the Versailles, who established a battery in front of the bridge, which cannonaded Porte Maillot; while the troops engaged in dislodging the National Guards from the houses. Several shells fell inside the ramparts, and one struck the Arc de Triomphe, causing a great panic among the crowd of spectators which had assembled round the monument to witness the engagement going on within a few hundred yards of them. The night was employed by the Versailles troops in establish-

ing a battery in the Avenue de Neuilly, and at the same time a vigorous cannonade was kept up by forts Issy and Vanvres against the Versailles positions on the left bank of the Seine. The losses on both sides during the fighting of Friday were considerable. On the side of the Versailles, General Besson was killed and Generals Montaudon and Pechaud were wounded. During the fighting on Friday and Saturday the insurgents lost in all 225 killed and 435 wounded.

The struggle has entered on a new phase. The insurgents, having retreated within the walls of the city, can only be attacked by means of a bombardment. From Mont Valérien, from a battery established on the heights of Puteaux, from another in the Bois de Boulogne, another in the Parc de Neuilly, and another in the Avenue de Neuilly, the Versailles artillery has daily cannonaded the zone comprised between the Avenue d'Eylau and the Avenue des Ternes, and especially the quarter of the Arc de Triomphe. On Saturday morning shells thrown from Mont Valérien commenced to fall around the Arc de Triomphe, occasioning considerable destruction of life and property. A large number of houses in the Avenue de la Grande Armée, the asphalt of which thoroughfare has been broken into a thousand fragments, the Avenue Ulrich, Rue de Presbourg, and other streets have been struck with projectiles; several houses in the Avenue Joséphine have been rendered uninhabitable, and a certain number in the Avenue des Champs Elysées have been more or less damaged. The Arc de Triomphe has been constantly struck, the front looking towards Neuilly showing numerous indentations and having the cornices chipped and the leg of one of the bas-reliefs carried away. The Turkish Embassy has had all its windows smashed; its walls are damaged, and the roof is pierced. Since Saturday people have not been permitted to assemble round the Arc de Triomphe; the crowd, therefore, now congregates at the Rond-Point of the Champs Elysées, whence it watches the shells bursting over the Arc de Triomphe. Sentinels are posted in the Champs Elysées to prevent people from venturing too near the scene of the bombardment. Nevertheless, residents in the neighbourhood, under pretence of crossing the road, are continually stopping in the middle of the thoroughfare to catch a glimpse of the action, and are not unfrequently struck by shells. No returns have as yet been given as to the loss of life, but there have been numerous victims. Not merely have people been killed in the streets, but, in several cases, while quietly eating their dinners or engaged in the pursuit of their ordinary vocations within doors.

Fighting was renewed with great vigour last night at several points, and is continued to-day. Besides the artillery, infantry has been engaged on both sides.

From a military point of view the results obtained by the cannonade of the Versailles are not unimportant. The portion of the ramparts near Porte Maillot has been severely damaged, the embrasures have been destroyed; the earthworks of the demi-lune are overthrown, the palisade broken to pieces, while the gate itself has severely suffered. In spite of this, however, the bastions near Porte Maillot have energetically replied to the fire from the Versailles batteries, and at times with considerable success.

Some fighting of no particular moment has been going on lower down the Seine at Asnières, which the Versailles had occupied, but which is now held by the Federal National Guards, who have pushed on, it appears, to Colombes and Argenteuil, forcing the National Guards of those places to join them, and even, it is said, shooting those who refuse. The papers announce that the wives of these men have appealed, with tears in their eyes, to the Germans massed at Sannois for protection, and that 6000 men have occupied the villages in question.

After the first defeats sustained by the insurgent National Guards, General Cluseret, delegated to the Ministry of War, resolved to reorganise the bataillons de guerre, and issued a decree by which all unmarried citizens from seventeen to thirty-five years of age were incorporated in the marching battalions of the National Guard, but which he subsequently modified by a fresh decree, which made the service obligatory upon all married or unmarried from nineteen to forty years of age, and optional with those aged from seventeen to nineteen. He also issued an order stating that all National Guards who did not perform their routine of duty were to be disarmed and deprived of their pay, and that those who refused to go out and fight were to forfeit their civic rights. Thousands of young men on the appearance of these decrees hastened to quit the capital, whereupon the authorities caused all the railway stations and the city gates to be guarded, and forbade the departure of all liable to be incorporated in the National Guard by these decrees. A considerable number, however, succeeded in leaving the city. To encourage those who remained to enter the war battalions, the Executive Commission of the Commune issued two decrees conferring pensions varying from 300f. to 800f. per annum upon wounded National Guards, and annual pensions of 600f. upon widows of National Guards killed, and pensions to the children in proportion.

The flotilla of gun-boats employed during the siege and the famous iron-plated locomotive cannon having been abandoned in Paris at the time the Government set forth on its terrified flight, the Commune determined to employ them. The gun-boats have been manned by some sailors who volunteered for the purpose, and have been already engaged in cannonading Meudon, while the iron-plated cannon have been sent along the St. Germain railway to Asnières. The Commune is already running short of ammunition, for it invites all citizens willing to make projectiles to present themselves at the Ministry of War and state their conditions.

Last Thursday the *Journal Officiel* published a decree setting forth that the Government of Versailles having trampled all the laws of humanity under foot, anyone convicted of complicity with it would be imprisoned, as hostages of the people of Paris; and, upon the execution of any prisoner of war or partisan of the Commune of Paris by the Versailles Government, three of the hostages retained by the people of Paris would be shot. On the day the decree appeared the Curé of the Madeleine and the Archbishop of Paris were arrested, and the arrest of numerous other ecclesiastics followed. They have been confined in the Conciergerie; and, it is generally supposed, have been arrested in virtue of the above decree. The religious plate and valuables found in their churches and at their residences have been seized by the Commune.

The Commune has been unfortunate in its Generals: Flourens was surrounded by some gendarmes, and killed, near Chaton, on Monday of last week; and on the same day Duval was shot at Meudon by order, it is said, of General Vinoy. General Bergeret has been arrested for disobeying General Cluseret's orders, and is replaced by a Pole named Dombrowski, who takes the title of commandant of the *Place de Paris*—the title of General having been suppressed by the Commune. Nothing has been heard of General Eudes since he assumed a command outside, and it is strongly suspected that he is also in prison. Under the Commune and the Comité Central numerous military men, both actual and *soi disant*, have been imprisoned:—Dardelle, Lullier, Raoul du Besson,



Brunei, Vahgranne—all of whom for a brief while held high military commands. Several civilians, members of the central committee of the Commune, have also been arrested—namely, Ganier, who organised the Montmartre affair; Amouroux, Assi, and even Delescluze, it is said; and numerous members of the Commune have, given in their resignations. One member, M. Vermorel, it is rumoured, has run off. It is to be hoped he was not delegated to the Ministry of Finance.

A new attempt at conciliation was made last week. A group of citizens convoked all those favourable to conciliatory measures to a meeting, on Tuesday evening, at the Bourse, to discuss the measures to be taken to bring about an amicable arrangement. The meeting was, however, forbidden by the Commune in a notice which said that, under present circumstances, all attempts at conciliation were treason.

Although completely blockaded we still receive news from Versailles. On April 8 the Assembly voted a law on municipal elections in France, granting to all towns the right to elect their mayors, whereupon M. Thiers demanded that the Assembly should recall its vote, and that in those towns the population of which was upwards of 20,000, the mayors should be named by the Government, threatening to resign if his proposition was rejected, whereupon it was agreed to. This is the only matter of importance which the Assembly has had before it.

By a decree issued on April 6 the army of Versailles has been divided into two corps. The active corps is placed under the command of Marshal MacMahon, and the reserve corps under the command of General Vinoy, recently raised to the rank of Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour.

The numerous prisoners captured by the Versailles troops in the late engagements have almost all been sent to the ports on the western coast, in company of "agents de la paix," armed with revolvers. Among them was the Citizen Henry, chef de légion, captured during the fight of Monday, April 3.

By telegrams received on Thursday we gather some information of the fighting on Wednesday, to which our correspondent briefly refers. On the south side of Paris a heavy cannonade, which began on Tuesday evening, was carried on between the forts Issy, Vanvres, and Montrouge and the Versailles batteries at Châtillon, simultaneously with a fierce infantry engagement. On the west, Fort Valérien and the batteries at Neuilly and Courbevoie cannonaded the batteries at the Neuilly, Maillot, and Ternes Gates, which the Communists briskly returned. There was also fighting in the Bois de Boulogne and at Asnières. The losses on both sides are said to be heavy. The besiegers have extended their left as far as St. Ouen, almost close up to the Prussians, so that Paris is again invested. They are also strengthening themselves at Neuilly, Courbevoie, and Puteaux. Nor are the insurgents idle. Marshal MacMahon left Versailles, on Wednesday morning, for Ville l'Etang, and a decisive attack was shortly expected.

## SPAIN.

M. Olozaga has been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies by 168 against 110 votes. The standing order of 1854, abolishing the oath to be taken by the members, has been adopted by the Chamber. Senors Cordoba, Figuerola, Madrazo, and Silvela have been elected Vice-Presidents.

The report that the United States Minister in Spain had informed his Government that Spain offered to sell the West Indian Islands has been vehemently contradicted in the Cortes by the Minister of the Colonies.

The Generals exiled to the Balearic Isles have received permission to return to Spain.

Mr. Layard has presented a claim to the Government for indemnification for the ransom paid by Mr. Rankin, who, together with his wife, was seized by sixteen brigands outside the town of Denia, in Alicante, and forced to pay 1000 dols. The Prefect of Alicante has been ordered to send in a report of the steps which have been taken in the matter.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Admiral Tegethoff, who commanded the Austrian fleet at Lissa, died yesterday week. The Emperor has addressed a letter to his Minister of Marine, to be circulated in the navy. His Majesty expresses his profound grief at the death of Vice-Admiral von Tegethoff. A funeral service is ordered to be held on board every ship in the fleet.

In a sitting, last week, of the Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath, the President, Baron von Schmerling, amid marks of approval from the members, expressed regret that through the delays in the deliberations of the Lower House the Upper Chamber was compelled to deal in a summary manner with important projects of law. The Army Contingent Bill was then passed without debate as adopted by the Lower House, but the latter's resolutions were rejected.

## SWEDEN.

The King has recovered from his illness, and has assumed the reins of government. The Dowager Queen is also completely restored to health.

The obsequies of the Queen are fixed for the 21st inst.

## GREECE.

The Government has asked the Government of Russia to give up to Greece the remains of the Patriarch Gregory, who was hanged in Constantinople in 1821, and whose body was conveyed to Odessa. The Russian Government has acceded to the request, and a steamer has left the Piræus with a commission of bishops and priests to receive the body.

## AMERICA.

The American correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the House of Representatives, on Monday, by a vote of 144 to 46, passed the General Amnesty Bill, removing political disabilities from all persons who took part in the rebellion, except any former members of the United States Congress, the army, or the navy, and all members of Convention who voted for and signed Secession ordinances.

On the same authority we learn that the basis of settlement arrived at by the Joint High Commission grants the privilege to Americans of fishing in parts of the Canadian waters from which they are now excluded, and of landing and drying fish, cleaning nets, &c., on Canadian territory. For this the United States pays Canada a certain sum of money. General principles are adopted defining international neutrality, by which the Alabama claims are hereafter to be adjusted. Another commission is hereafter to be appointed for adjusting the Alabama claims on those principles.

The San Domingo Commission has reported in favour of annexation; but the President, together with the report, sent a message to Congress asking for delay of its decision until next Session.

In the matter of the Southern disturbances, the House of Representatives has passed a bill making Ku-Klux crimes in the south punishable in the Federal Courts, and authorising the President to suspend the habeas corpus whenever and wherever dangerous and unlawful organisations exist.

A German festival was held in New York, on Monday, to cele-

brate the conclusion of peace, the German victories, and the union of the Fatherland. There was a procession of German troops, industrial societies, and singing and other clubs. The procession was reviewed by Governor Hoffman and Mayor Hall, and was five hours passing. The residences of the German citizens were profusely decorated with flags, and there was great enthusiasm. At night a mass meeting was held.

## THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The news from the diamond-fields is of the usual character. Some men are fortunate; others dig without results and return, impoverished, to the English settlements. From Maritzburg we have reports of "extraordinary yields" of gold at the northern gold-fields. This news is brought by Mr. Baines, the well-known African traveller.

A flood occurred at Victoria West on Feb. 27, caused by a waterspout at Paenys Fontein, six miles from Victoria. More than thirty houses were washed away. Fifty-four corpses of drowned persons had been buried, and forty-five more persons, mostly blacks, were still missing. Many of the inhabitants, white and coloured, were without shelter and food.

## INDIA.

The Viceroy arrived at Allahabad on Thursday week, and presided at a meeting of the Legislative Council for the consideration of local bills. The correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that Sir William Muir explained the local Budget, one chief feature of which was the withdrawal of the intended license tax, remitting in taxation in the provinces about £100,000 yearly, the first important action on the new financial scheme. Mr. Fitzjames Stephens spoke at length on the legal bearings of the permanent settlement, which is not touched by local taxation. The Viceroy congratulated the Lieutenant-Governor on his successful inauguration of the new principle of local bills.

A French police officer at Liège committed suicide last week, after having murdered his landlady, a widow, to whom he had made proposals of marriage, but who, it is said, treated him coldly.

Ober Ammergau is making active preparations for the performance of the Passion Play, for the repetition of which this year special permission has been given, as an exceptional case. The first performance will take place on June 24.

The great Circassian warrior Schamyl died recently, in the course of a pilgrimage to Mecca, to perform which he had obtained permission from the Russian Government. Schamyl was born in 1797.

For the first time London and Bombay were brought into direct telegraphic communication, by the Indo-European line, on Saturday last, a message being sent through without retransmission, and instantly acknowledged. The distance from London to Bombay by the Indo-European line is 6000 miles.

Shocks of earthquake occurred on Feb. 19 in the Hawaiian Islands, and were general throughout the group. In Lausl great rocks were hurled down from cliffs, and some of the valleys were rendered incapable of cultivation by the débris from the mountains; but no lives were lost.

One of the worst murderers who figured in the Indian mutiny, a zemindar named Jaffir Ali, has been caught, and sentenced to death by the High Court at Allahabad. He killed Lieutenant Cantley, of the 22nd Native Infantry, near Azimburgh, after he had managed to cross the river Manorama, and was flying for his life. In the long interval which has since elapsed Jaffir Ali has performed a pilgrimage to Mecca.

Information having been received of the reopening of the navigation of the Danube, the mails for Constantinople, for conveyance by the route of Belgium, Vienna, Rustchuk, and Varna, will be made up at the London General Post Office on the evening of every Tuesday and Friday, and supplementary mails on the morning of every Wednesday and Saturday, until further notice.—It is also announced that Danish steamers plying to Iceland will call during the present year at Leith or Lerwick, and letters reaching those places in time will be forwarded to that destination. The date of the first sailing is April 19; the port of embarkation will be Lerwick.

The chief criminal court in Naples has been occupied fifteen days with the trial of Antonio Arditi, who, together with his wife and servant, was accused of having poisoned his father, Giuseppe Arditi, a gentleman of some position, who formerly acted as Quæstor of Naples. Arditi was further accused of having wounded his mother in the head with weapons of offence. The wife and the servant were acquitted, but Arditi was pronounced, by a majority of seven of the jury, to be guilty of poisoning his father with aconite, and of having wounded his mother in the head. A majority, however, agreed in finding extenuating circumstances. He was sentenced to imprisonment, with hard labour, for life.

Mr. De Renzy, sanitary commissioner of the Punjab, reports that the population, which is as yet practically unprotected by vaccination, consists of 18,000,000, and the deaths from smallpox are never less than 20,000 a year. In England, in a population of 21,000,000, the deaths from smallpox do not exceed 5000 a year. Besides the loss of life, great physical disfigurement is caused by this disease in the Punjab. An immense proportion of people are blind of one or both eyes, and this calamity is almost always caused by smallpox. The Europeans in the Punjab, who are generally vaccinated, suffer little from this never-ending epidemic, and it is a matter of general remark that they do not sustain injuries to their eyes and other afflictions which befall the natives.

Some remains of an extensive Roman villa have been discovered in the vicinity of Croydon.

At Leicester, on Tuesday, the Mayor opened a Public Lending and Reference Library in connection with the Free News-Room recently established there.

The Rev. Dr. Conroy was consecrated, on Tuesday, at Longford, Catholic Bishop of Ardagh, in the room of the late Dr. McCabe. The ceremony was one of great ecclesiastical splendour, Cardinal Cullen, eight Bishops, and a vast number of minor ecclesiastics being present. The sermon was preached by Dr. Dorian, Bishop of Belfast.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces the appointment by the Queen of the Marquis of Normanby to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Queensland and its Dependencies. It is also announced that the Queen has appointed Major-General John Henry Lefroy, R.A., C.B., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bermudas or Somers Islands; Joseph Conyers Yates, Esq., to be a member of the Council of the Bermudas or Somers Islands; Malcolm Fraser, Esq., to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Western Australia; Hepburn Rennie, Esq., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of St. Vincent; Sanford Freeling, Esq., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Grenada; and Thomas Lett Wood, Esq., to be Chief Justice of the Bermudas or Somers Islands.

## LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. Wickens, Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster, has been appointed Vice-Chancellor in the place of Sir John Stuart.

The arrears in the Common Law Courts are somewhat numerous for the ensuing Term. In the Queen's Bench the number is 120; in the Common Pleas, 85; and in the Exchequer, 64. There is a large number of appeals from the decisions of the County Court Judges.

Miss Mary Aitchison, the only daughter of a farmer at Newby, near Carlisle, has obtained a verdict for £300 as damages for breach of promise of marriage, the defendant being Robert Rodson, a Carlisle butcher. He arranged to marry her in Edinburgh, but while there she received a telegram from the defendant's mother, saying he could not come.

One of the most remarkable instances connected with the failure of the firm of Overend and Gurney was restated with much fulness at the Manchester Bankruptcy Court last week. The case in its present form arises out of the bankruptcy of a gentleman named Howard, who is now nearly eighty years of age. More than half a century ago Mr. Howard began business as a cotton-spinner, at Hyde, Cheshire. In the course of forty years he had accumulated a fortune exceeding a quarter of a million sterling, when, by the prospect of adding £25,000 to his estate in one month, he was tempted to enter into speculations connected with the purchase of steamers for the projected Galway line of packets to New York. Mr. J. Orrel Lever, once M.P. for Galway, led Mr. Howard to take this step, and the result was the loss of all his property and an amount of indebtedness besides which compelled him to seek the protection of the Bankruptcy Court.

Mr. John Baldwin Buckstone, lessee and manager of the Haymarket Theatre, has presented a petition for liquidation by composition or arrangement. The first meeting of creditors is appointed for May 3.

Of the 116 persons whose names stand on the calendar for trial at the Middlesex Sessions, four only could be described as able to read and write well, eight can read fairly, seventy-four read and write very imperfectly, while thirty-six are totally without education of any sort. The prisoners are nearly all charged with felony.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Thursday week, John Galbraith, who had been tried, on the previous day, for the murder of Mr. Galloway, of Stratford, and acquitted, was again placed at the bar on a charge of attempted burglary. On Feb. 9, Galbraith, Campbell (who was convicted of the murder), a third man unknown, and a woman, went to Stratford. They tried to enter two or three houses by climbing up the porticoes and opening the windows, and among them was that of Mr. Payne, who resided only a short distance from the gentleman who lost his life. An attempt was made with great violence to force open the window with a jemmy, but it was not successful. He was found guilty, and the Judge, remarking on the fact that in this plundering expedition Mr. Galloway had been murdered, sentenced the prisoner to twenty years' penal servitude. On Monday Charles Hanley, for feloniously wounding a policeman, was awarded twelve months' imprisonment. Timothy Desmond, charged with the manslaughter of his wife, was acquitted. Two men named Finch and Brown, for feloniously wounding a man named Fairweather, were sentenced to two years' and eighteen months' imprisonment respectively. Mr. Defries, parish doctor of the parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal-green, indicted for the manslaughter of Sarah Parker, was acquitted. Henry and Amelia Dunn and William and Ellen Kitchen were convicted of burglary, and sentenced to varying terms of penal servitude. Joseph Castle, for feloniously wounding his wife, received eighteen months' imprisonment. Margaret O'Brien, for having thrown a quantity of sulphuric acid upon Michael Grant, was ordered to be kept in penal servitude for five years. She had been discarded by Grant, who had promised her marriage, but broken off the match on discovering that she had been twice married before. Grant was about to marry another woman, a plan which Margaret O'Brien determined to frustrate. Meeting him in the street one day, she threw a quantity of sulphuric acid in his face, completely destroying his eyesight. This was the offence for which she was convicted on Thursday.

Twenty-three men were, on Tuesday, charged at Bow-street with gambling. The police made a raid upon the Lamb and Flag, Rose-street, and found the accused playing dice. They were fined in amounts varying from £10 to 10s.

John Gregory, who was convicted at the last County Down Assizes of the murder of a bailiff, named Gallagher, in the employment of Colonel Forde, M.P., was hanged within the walls of Downpatrick prison on Wednesday morning.

At a prize meeting, on Monday, of a velocipede association recently formed at Surbiton, John Keen rode five miles in less than twenty minutes.

The Liverpool Town Council has decided to borrow £40,000 for the purpose of increasing the number of baths and wash-houses in the borough.

The Economic Museum at Twickenham, which was erected by Mr. T. Twining, at a heavy cost, has been destroyed by fire. The building and its contents were fully insured.

The Councils of Manchester and Salford have decided, by large majorities, to petition Parliament in favour of the bill for the admission of women to the franchise.

The monument which has been erected in Ardwick Cemetery to the memory of the late Ernest Jones was uncovered last Saturday.

Barnet Fair was held last Saturday, when there was a plentiful supply of stock. There was a brisk demand for grazing beasts.

The Colonelcy of the 95th (the Derbyshire) Regiment of Foot is vacant by the death, on the 4th inst., of Major-General Frederick Holt Robe, C.B., in his seventieth year.

An agricultural conference will meet at Gothenburg on Aug. 1. It will last five days, and will comprise the discussion of twenty-two questions relating to agricultural matters and an exhibition of agricultural articles, accompanied by a distribution of prizes.

In Bavaria the question of Papal Infallibility is exciting a good deal of attention. It has already been stated that Dr. Döllinger has refused to give in his adhesion to the new dogma. On Monday a meeting was held in Munich, at which an address to the Government was adopted requesting it to use all the means at its disposal to oppose the new doctrines, because of their dangerous tendencies, and to prohibit their extension in all public educational establishments. Further, the Government is asked to take measures to place the relations of Church and State on a firmer basis.



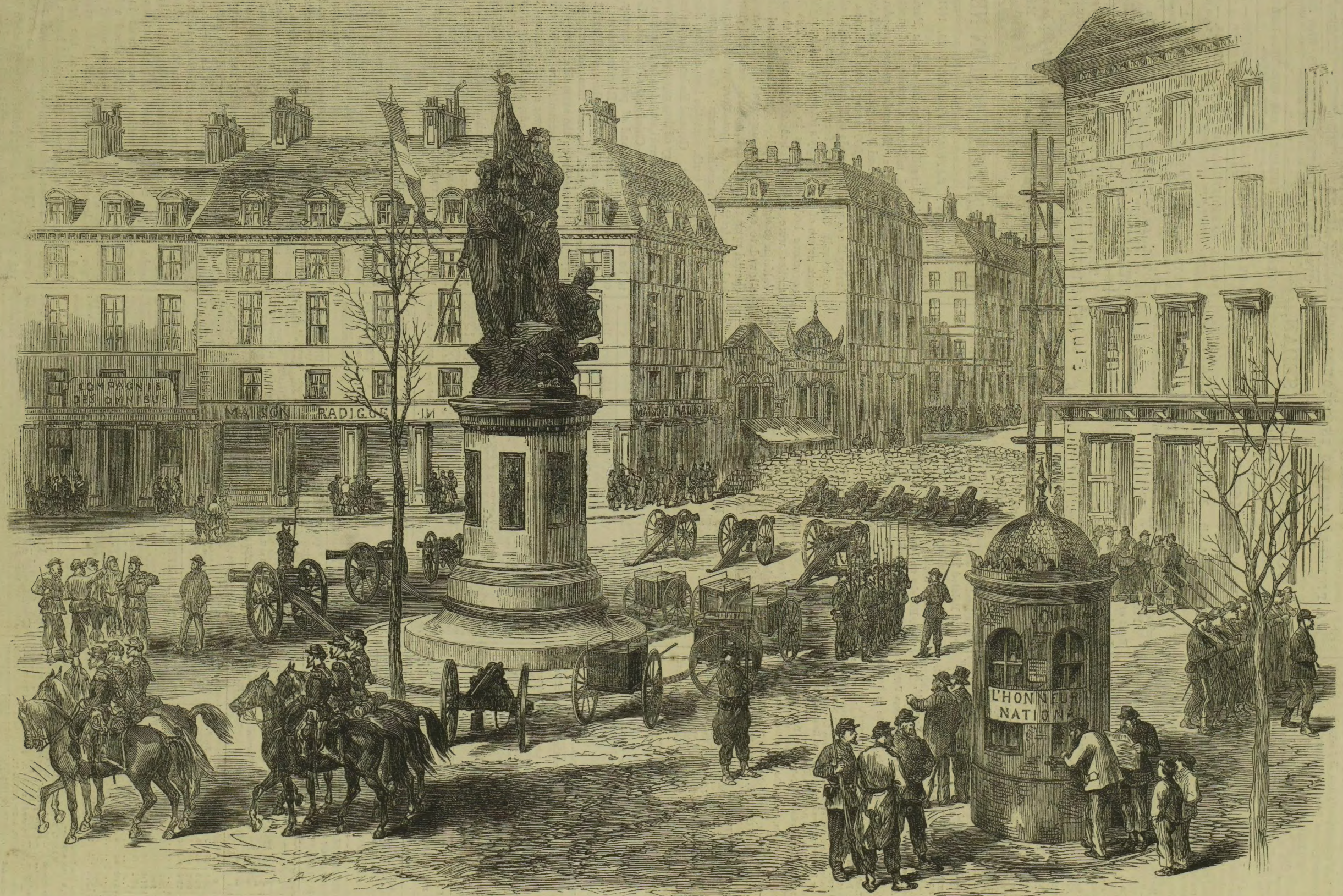


THE CIVIL WAR IN PARIS: COMMUNISTS AT THE PORTE MAILLOT GOING OUT TO FIGHT THE TROOPS FROM VERSAILLES.



COMMUNISTS IN THE PLACE BLANCHE COMING BACK FROM THE FIGHT.





THE CIVIL WAR IN PARIS: BARRICADE IN THE PLACE CLICHY.



## BIRTHS.

On the 10th inst., at 9, Kensington Palace-gardens, the wife of George Rawdon Ruxton, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 3rd ult., at Rawul Pindce, the wife of Captain Kinloch, Rifle Brigade, of a son.

At Pendred, Cornwall, Lady Elizabeth St. Aubyn, of a son.

At 16, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Viscountess Chelsea, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 12th inst., at St. James's, Piccadilly, by the Rev. J. H. Carter, M.A., Incumbent of Weaste, cousin of the bride, Sir Joseph Whitworth, Bart., of Stancliffe, Derbyshire, and The Hon. Manchester, to Mary Louisa, widow of Alfred Orrell, Esq., of The Grove, Cheshire, and The Cottage, Grasmere. No cards.

On Jan. 3, by the Rev. R. L. Stanford, at Willowmead, South Molyneux Ottago, New Zealand, the residence of her uncle, the Hon. Major Richardson, Fanny Louisa, eldest daughter of the late Captain Taylor Campbell Richardson, 18th Bengal Native Infantry, to William Dalrymple, Dunedin, Ottago, eldest son of William Dalrymple, Esq., late of Coupar Angus, Perthshire, Scotland.

On the 8th inst., at the Wesleyan Independent Chapel, Sunderland, by the Rev. R. Chew, Superintendent Minister, David Davison, Esq., to Esther C. Griffith.

## DEATHS.

On the 31st ult., at Naples, after a very short illness, Isabella, relict of the late George Wood, Esq., formerly of Naples.

On the 5th inst., at Villa Macbean, Condotti, Leghorn, Italy, Janet (Jessie), the beloved wife of John T. Lowe, Esq., her Majesty's Consul at Civitavecchia, Italy, and fourth daughter of the late William Macbean, Esq., of Leghorn.

At Russborough, of congestion of the lungs, Joseph Henry, fifth Earl of Milford, in the 41st year of his age.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 22.

**SUNDAY, April 16.**—First Sunday after Easter. Low Sunday. Divine Service: St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. F. E. Lloyd Jones, M.A., Ordinary of Newgate; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Liddon, D.D. Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., and 3 p.m., probably Dr. Stanley, the Dean, and Canon Leighton; 7 p.m., the Rev. T. F. Rowsell, M.A., Rector of St. Margaret's, Lothbury. Chapel Royal, Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., probably the Rev. Arthur Holmes, M.A. Chapel Royal, St. James's, noon, the Rev. Canon Evan Nepean, M.A. Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, Reader in the Temple. Chapel Royal, Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. H. Brookfield, M.A., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.

**MONDAY, 17.**—Royal Asiatic Society, 3 p.m. (Mr. Gover on Badega Popular Songs, &c.) Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Captain M. Drake on Breech-loading Rifles). London Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Mr. Proctor on Astronomy). Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. P. Seddon on the University College of Wales). Medical Society, 8 p.m. Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (the Rev. E. Haughton on Design in Nature). Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Dr. Bleek on Australian Languages, &c.). Society of Arts, Cantor Lectures, 8 p.m. (Dr. Cobbold on Ruminants). National Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. Tysson).

**TUESDAY, 18.**—Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Pengelly on the Geology of Devonshire). Zoological Society, 9 p.m. Young Men's Christian Association, 7 p.m. (the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair). Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. (Mr. R. Inglis Palgrave on Local Taxation). Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. F. C. Knowles on the Archimedean Screw-Propeller). Pathological Society, 8 p.m.

**WEDNESDAY, 19.**—New Moon, 7.3 p.m. Royal Horticultural Society—Fruit and Floral, 11 a.m. Scientific, 1 p.m. General, 3 p.m. Royal Albert Hall (Concert). Royal Society of Literature (anniversary), 4.30 p.m. Meteorological Society, 7 p.m. Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Dr. Stallard on Workmen's Dwellings). Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens: Bazaar for French Evangelical Society of Relief (and following day).

**THURSDAY, 20.**—Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Sound). Royal Society Club, 6 p.m. Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Dr. Doran on Shakespeare). Numismatic Society, 7 p.m. London Institution Lecture, 7.30 p.m. (Professor Bentley on Economic Botany). Linnean Society, 8 p.m. Royal Society, 8.30 p.m. Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m. Friend of the Clergy Corporation: Annual Festival: Concert at Northumberland House.

**FRIDAY, 21.**—Royal United Service Institution, 8 p.m. (Dr. Monat, A Visit to the Battle-Fields of the North of France). Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. Perry on the Treatment of Terra-Cotta). Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Blackie on pre-Socratic Philosophy, 9 p.m.). Philological Society, 8.15 p.m.

**SATURDAY, 22.**—New Philharmonic Concerts: twentieth season begins. Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. Lockyer on Astronomical Instruments). Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m. Royal Botanic Society, 2.45 p.m. Artists' Benevolent Fund: Anniversary Dinner. Swiney Lectures at Royal School of Mines, 8 p.m. (Dr. Cobbold on Geology). Royal Society: the President's Reception, 9 p.m.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 22.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
— 0 11 0 38 1 1 23 1 43 2 1 16 2 33 2 50 3 5 3 29 3 34 3 50						

## THE WEATHER.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.			
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
March	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°	Miles.	In.	
29	30.322	39.6	29.5	69	9	31.8	47.0	N. NNW.	354	.005
30	30.252	44.3	39.5	69	9	40.2	48.9	N. NNW.	160	.000
31	29.992	47.3	36.7	68	9	41.0	53.0	NNW. WNW.	306	.000
1	29.935	42.6	29.0	62	8	38.8	49.1	NNW. WNW.	214	.000
2	29.861	46.6	38.3	75	9	42.5	52.5	W. WSW.	225	.024
3	30.081	43.9	30.0	61	5	38.2	51.9	WNW. NW. E.	218	.000
4	30.010	46.1	37.4	74	9	38.7	53.5	W. WNW.	237	.000
5	30.166	41.6	33.1	74	6	40.7	49.7	E.	318	.000
6	30.024	42.6	31.2	67	0	31.3	54.3	E. ENE.	295	.000
7	30.024	42.6	31.2	67	0	31.3	54.3	E. ENE.	297	.000
8	30.024	42.6	31.2	67	0	31.3	54.3	E. ENE.	297	.000
9	30.024	42.6	31.2	67	0	31.3	54.3	E. ENE.	297	.000
10	29.974	41.2	32.5	74	5	34.4	52.0	ENE. E.	273	.000
11	29.976	44.8	36.6	75	9	30.3	53.1	SE. SSE. S.	395	.254

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m. :—

MARCH 29 TO APRIL 4.									
Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.400	30.297	30.078	29.945	29.928	29.745	30.101		
Temperature of Air	40.50	44.90	47.40	44.50	48.30	48.90	44.70		
Temperature of Evaporation	36.20	41.00	43.60	39.40	44.80	45.90	39.20		
Direction of Wind	NNW	N.	N.	NNW	W.	WSW	N.		
APRIL 5 TO APRIL 11.									
Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.024	30.172	30.175	30.067	29.959	29.978	30.047		
Temperature of Air	48.30	42.30	41.90	47.30	46.30	43.40	50.10		
Temperature of Evaporation	45.40	39.80	38.30	41.80	39.50	39.20	42.50		
Direction of Wind	W.	E.	E.	E.	ENE.	ENE.	SSE.		

**ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—SOCIETY OF ARTS**  
CONCERTS. Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—On WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 19, A GRAND MISCELLANEOUS SELECTION OF MUSIC will be performed in the above Hall in aid of a NATIONAL TRAINING-SCHOOL for MUSIC. Principal Artists—Macene Carola, Miss Enriquez, Mr. Hughes (soprano), Mr. Commence at Eight. Orchestra Seats, 1s.; Gallery, 2s. 6d.; Arena, 7s.; Balcony, 7s.; Amphitheatre, 10s. 6d.; a Box holding five persons, £3 3s.; Eight persons, £4 4s.; Ten persons, £5 5s. Tickets—Society of Arts, John-street, Adelphi; Royal Albert Hall, Kensington-gore; Ticket Office, Fetter Hall; Messrs. Rudall and Co., 20, Charing-cross; Mr. Alfred Hays, the City Box Office, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings; Messrs. Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Chapside; P. W. Oliver, 59, Old Bond-street; Mitchell's Library, Old Bond-street; Messrs. Chappell, 56, N. W. Bond-street; Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall; and S. M. and A. Warren's Ticket Office, 1, Edwards-terrace, Kensington.

## A DOUBLE NUMBER

WILL BE ISSUED ON

SATURDAY NEXT, APRIL 22,

CONSISTING OF

A PICTURE, PRINTED IN COLOURS,

ENTITLED

THE SURRENDER AT SEDAN,

FROM A DRAWING BY ALFRED HUNT,

AND

TWO WHOLE SHEETS

OF

FINE-ART AND NEWS ILLUSTRATIONS.

## THE CIVIL WAR IN PARIS.

Defeat of the Communists on the Plateau of Châtillon (Two-Page Engraving).

Rout of the Insurgents under Mont Valérien.

Bombardment of Paris: Shells Striking the Arc de Triomphe.

Sailors on the Look-Out.

Interior of Fort Issy.

Barracks in Fort Vanvres.

Arrest of the Archbishop of Paris.

The Mob burning the Guillotine.

Residents Quitting Paris.

Newsboys on the Ramparts.

The Jesuits' College, Marseilles.

"The Book of Fate:" A Sketch at the Royal Academy.

"The Belated Traveller:" Picture by Heywood Hardy, at the Dudley Gallery.

Portrait of Sir George Elvey, Professor of Music.

Mrs. Rousby as Joan of Arc, at the Queen's Theatre.

The Months: April.

Improvements at the Suliha Mouth of the Danube.

College of the Jesuits, Marseilles.

Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

&c. &c. &c.

Price Tenpence; by Post, Tenpence-Halfpenny.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

It is particularly requested that Advertisements for the Double Number be sent in by noon on Thursday, the 20th inst. Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

**THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.**  
The Sixty-Seventh Annual EXHIBITION will OPEN on MONDAY, APRIL 24, 5, Pall-mall East. From Nine till Seven. Admission 1s. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

**SOCIETY OF FEMALE ARTISTS.**—Exhibition of Works will CLOSE SATURDAY, APRIL 22, Gallery, 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street. Ten till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

**NATIONAL PORTRAIT OF THE QUEEN, in her Robes.**  
On View daily, from Ten till Five, at Messrs. DICKINSON'S GALLERY, 114, New Bond-street. Admission by address card.

**DORÉ GALLERY.—GUSTAVE DORÉ 35, New Bond-street.**—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, TITANIA, &c. Open Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

**RAPHAEL'S GALLERY, 7, Park-lane, W.—412 WORKS**  
of ART by the Old Foreign and English Masters are now EXHIBITED for the Relief of the French in Distress. From Ten till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.—NEXT WEEK.**  
Monday to Friday.—At 12.30, Miscellaneous Amusements by the Martinetti Family, the Brothers Raynor, the Delane Family, &c. At 3, the Great Pantomimic Ballet Spectacle, ALADDIN (produced under the direction of Mr. John Hollingshead, of the Gaiety Theatre). Characters: The Sultan, Mr. John Ward; Princess Badroulboudour, Miss E. Carle; Aladdin (Fisherman), Herr Carle; Thémire (his Mother), Mr. H. Raynor; Farine and Zetabelle (his sisters), Miss Ward and Miss D'Auban; Timorcan (a Magician and Governor in Asia), Mr. John D'Auban; Koho (the Sultan's attendant), Mr. T. Raynor; Ismenor (Genie of the Lamp), Mr. Martinetti; Genie of Evil, Mr. Raynor. Officers and Soldiers, Bayaderes, Slaves, Jugglers, Acrobats, Fishermen, Genii, Evil Spirits, &c. The Scenery, by Mr. Matt Morgan and Mr. Finlay, which includes the Sultan's Palace, the Flying Palace, the Magician's Cavern, Forest of Monkeys, &c. The Ballet by Herr Charles Karl.  
Admission, One Shilling; Reserved Seats, Half a Crown, and One Shilling. A large reduction made on taking Ten.

**SATURDAY CONCERT AND AFTERNOON PROMENADE**  
(Last of the Series). Admission Half a Crown, or by Guinea Season Tickets. Stalls, Half a Crown.

**MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED, in A SENSATION**  
NOVEL, by W. S. Gilbert, with Miss Fanny Holland, Mr. Corney Grain, and Mr. Arthur Cecil; and BADEN BADEN, by Mr. Corney Grain. Every Evening except Saturday at 8; Thursday and Saturday at 3. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

**CHAMBER CONCERTS OF MODERN MUSIC.—MR. WILLIAM COENEN'S** Third Evening CONCERT, on FRIDAY, APRIL 21, at the QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS, Hanover-square, at Eight o'clock. Quartet in B flat, A. Rubenstein; Song, "Perle," Mozart; Trio in D, O. Reinecke; Song, "Zuleika," Mendelssohn; Variations in Bach's "Passe Pied," O. Reinecke; "Zuleika," Schubert; Quintet in F minor, J. Brahms. Miss Annie Sinclair; Messrs. Coenen, Weiner, Yung, Zerbini, Daubert, and Reinecke. Stalls, 5s.; Unreserved Seats, 2s.; at Novello's, 1, Berners-street; and at the Rooms.

**MUSICAL UNION.—TUESDAY NEXT, APRIL 18.**  
Quarter-past Three.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Quartet, No. 10, Mozart; Trio, Op. 70, in D, Beethoven; \*Quartet, F minor, Haydn; \*Cavatine, Violin Solo, Raff; Pianoforte Solos, \*Baur, Schubert, Chopin, &c. Artists—Sivori, Bernhardt, (\* Von Waefelghem, \* Laurence, and Baur (pupil of Liszt). Tickets, Half a Guinea each, at Lamborn Cook's and Olivier's, Bond-street; and of Austin, at the Hall. Members can pay for visitors and pay their subscription, Regent-street entrance, to Nimmo, Cashier.—J. ELLA, Director, 9, Victoria-square. \* First time in London.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—The CHRISTY MINSTRELS' EASTER ENTERTAINMENT** has once more proved the most successful of all, amidst the vast array prepared for the thousands of holiday-makers at the various places of amusement, the number of persons who paid for admission to the four performances given in the St. James's Hall on Easter Monday and Tuesday being by far the greatest ever known at this season of the year. Despite the lovely weather and innumerable outdoor attractions, thousands of persons were unable to gain admission to each performance within half an hour of the opening of the doors. See the "Times" of April 11, "Telegraph" of April 12, "Daily News" of April 11, "Standard" of April 11, "Morning Post" of April 11.  
The Easter Entertainment will be repeated Every Night, at Eight; Wednesdays and Saturdays, Three and Eight, throughout the present month. Fanteuil's, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.  
Doors open for the Day Performance at 2.30; for the Evening, at 7.30. No fees or extra charges whatsoever. Ladies can retain their bonnets to all parts of the hall. Proprietors, Messrs. George W. Moore and Frederick Burgess.

**NORTH LONDON OR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.**—The ANNUAL FESTIVAL in Aid of the Funds of this Charity will be held at WILLIS'S ROOMS, King-street, St. James's-square, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26. EDMUND A. PARKES, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Hygiene at the Army Medical School, Netley, will preside. Tickets for the Dinner (One Guinea each) may be had of the Stewards; of the Treasurer, Edward Enfield, Esq., 19, Chester-terrace, Regent's Park; at Willis's Rooms; and at the Hospital.  
Gower-street, April 10, 1871.

**ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.**—Extraordinary Attraction.—Every Evening, RIVAL ROMEO'S. New Farce by H. B. Farnie, THE ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT, in which Mrs. John Wood will appear (for the first time in London) as Anne Bracegirdle. TWO THORNS, new successful Comedy, by the Author of "Two Roses"—Mrs. Herman Vezin. Misses Brough, Luch, Adair, Messrs. William Farren, Henry Marten, Harry Cox, Alfred Young, Lin Rayne, and Lionel Brough. Box Office Eleven to Six. No fees.

**NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.**—On MONDAY and Every Evening, at 7.30, Offenbach's GRAND DUCHESSE OF GEROLSTEIN—supported by Miss Julia Mancius and the Paynes, from Covent-Garden Theatre. Covent Garden Costumes and Effects.

**THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.**—On MONDAY NEXT, April 17, and during the Week, at Seven, THE WOLF AND THE LAMB; after which, at a Quarter to Eight (for the 12th time), THE PALACE OF TRUTH; Messrs. Buckstone, Kendal, Everill, Clark, Braid, and Rogers; Messrs. Robertson, Chippendale, C. Hill, F. Wright, and Fanny Gwynne; followed by UNCLE'S WILL, Mr. Kendal and Miss Robertson, and MY HUSBAND'S GHOST. The Fifth MORNING PERFORMANCE OF THE PALACE OF TRUTH and UNCLE'S WILL on SATURDAY, APRIL 15, with the same casts as at night; and the Sixth and Last on SATURDAY, APRIL 22. Doors open at Half-past One, conclude at Quarter to Five. Box Office open daily from Ten till Five.

**ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS, High Holborn.**  
LULU, the Eighth Wonder of the World, To-Night. "Lulu is attracting all London."—Era, March 12.

**ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.—LULU, the**  
beautiful, the graceful, the fearless, To-Night.

**ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.—LULU**  
springs at a bound 25 feet perpendicularly Every Evening.

**ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.—LULU**  
accomplishes the never before attempted feat of Turning a Triple Somersault To-Night.

**ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.—LULU**  
appears Every Evening at 9.35. Seats should be booked to prevent disappointment.

**ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE and CIRCUS.—An Entire**  
Change in the Great Equestrian, Gymnastic, and Acrobatic Acts. Open at Seven, commence at Half-past—Morning Performances every Wednesday and Saturday, at Half-past Two, at which LULU, the Eighth Wonder of the World, will appear.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS se vend en BELGIQUE chez MM. A. N. LEBEGUE et Cie., Office de Publicité, 46, rue de la Madeleine, BRUXELLES, à raison de 70 centimes le numéro ordinaire, et 1f. 40c. le numéro double. Abonnements pour la France et la Belgique, 10f. pour trois mois; 38f. l'an.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1871.

The Red Republic is still holding its own in Paris—nay, has actually gained military victories, and notably on Tuesday night were the "Federals" successful. An attack in considerable force had been planned by M'Mahon, and his soldiers, it is said 15,000 strong, who had been massed during the day in the woods of Meudon, at night advanced to assault the southern forts. But the Revolutionists were aware of their enemy's intention, and brought up an enormous body of troops to defeat it. The Valérien tactics were repeated, but this time by those whom Valérien so signally routed. The Versailles soldiers were allowed to approach very near, and then a crossfire was opened upon them from two forts, and M'Mahon's army had to retreat. We do not know what slaughter was effected in the Versailles ranks; the Commune asserts, and probably with truth, that the loss on the side of the Reds was insignificant. General Eudes is the Federal commander who has the glory of thus repulsing the Government forces. General Dombrowski, stated to be a Russian by birth, is the new Commander-in-Chief of the Federals. He appears to be an officer of skill and of personal bravery, and he commands the confidence of the Revolutionists. He will continue to do so until some failure shall befall him, or until some rival shall become inconveniently jealous of him. Another success on the same side is reported in the north-west; and, if the accounts are to be credited, a large body of gendarmerie was cut off and was likely to fall into the hands of the Reds, who already avowed their intention to massacre the whole, in revenge for the executions at Versailles; but we may hope that M'Mahon has contrived to rescue his faithful adherents. The Pope's Zouaves were among the forces repulsed by the southern forts; and this fact is peculiarly acceptable to the Reds, who have received no mercy from these volunteers, and will certainly show none should Zouaves fall into their hands.

Nothing should surprise us at a time like this, but the successes of the Federals had been prefaced by rumours which may have led many persons to expect very different news. It was confidently stated, with detail, that the party of order in Paris had at last awaked to some sense of shame—had allowed itself to be organised, and was to make a triple attack upon the Commune in concert with simultaneous operations outside. It might seem odd that this intention should be known by correspondents of foreign papers and announced to the world, and yet that in such circumstances it should be expected to succeed; but the thing was not impossible, and we may even say that it would have been probable, had the party of order not taken such extraordinary pains to testify how little they were to be depended upon. Nothing of the kind, of course, has yet been done. M. Guizot, of whom no one can write but with the utmost respect, has felt that he ought to put forth some sort of plea for the class of his countrymen with whom he was most in favour. He writes to remind us that Paris stood a long and terrible siege, during which all parties united to maintain the honour of France, and did maintain it, and that it was not natural that at the first call the respectable part of the population should hasten to destroy those by whose side they had combated against the Germans. The plea is not altogether to be cast aside; yet, with all our recollection of the great siege fresh upon us, we do not recall many great exploits of these brothers in arms against the foreign enemy; and probably General Trochu will wonder when the fraternal valour was so conspicuous. But if there were any sentimental reasons which prevented an internecine combat, they were all on one side. Belleville and Montmartre were not much troubled with recollections of having fought side by side with the men of order; and, having murdered a couple of brave Generals who had done their best against



the Germans, the Reds gave a still livelier colour to their declarations of adherence to the Republic by shooting down scores of the men of order when the latter advanced unarmed. We honour the motive which has prompted M. Guizot's explanations; but, in the familiar phrase of the day, the line of brotherhood must be drawn somewhere, and it would not seem unreasonable to draw it at murder. However, M. Guizot affirms that the men of order have now shaken off their ill-timed tenderness, and are prepared for action against revolution. We shall gladly see the veteran statesman's allegations confirmed by events. Meantime, neither that party, nor "the finest army France has ever possessed," has been able to crush out those whom M. Jules Favre insists in calling a handful of insurgents. A hand that holds 100,000 armed men is likely to strike hard again and again.

Correspondents differ strangely in their accounts of the state of Paris, and while some tell us that no man's life or liberty is safe, and that it is a terrible thing to be under the sway of a secret tribunal of tyrants, others avow that things are by no means so disagreeable, and that if men keep quiet there is no particular danger. It is certain, however, that arrests are constantly made, and that to be accused of what will speedily be called, as in the old revolution, "incivism," is to be sent to prison. But we do not hear of massacres, and though a ruffianly journalist has clamoured for the guillotine, that instrument has actually been burned by the revolutionists. Of course, what may be the condition of Paris on one day may be completely reversed on the next, and we can but register the latest signs. There may be truth in the statement that the bombardment of the city by the Versailles soldiers has greatly incensed even the friends of order. The Government has bombarded in earnest, and already slain far more Parisians than fell under Bismarck's *bouquets*. The very Arch of Triumph through which the Germans passed out, after forty-eight hours of occupation, is scarred and blackened by the shells from French mortars. It is averred that all this is creating a hostile feeling among those who ought to desire the downfall of the Commune. But this is surely most outrageously absurd. How is the Commune to be destroyed except by violence. If those who find in the action of the Government against Paris a new reason for not supporting it, a new excuse for the cowardice which makes France ashamed of the Parisians, would do their duty, the bombardment would soon cease for the best of all possible reasons. We have only to add that the reports as to the intended course of the Germans continue to be contradictory, but as the first enormous instalment of the debt to Germany will be overdue to-night there is reason to believe that we shall not long be in doubt as to the intentions of the great Creditor.

### THE COURT.

The Queen, with Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, continues at Osborne House.

Good Friday was the eighteenth anniversary of the birthday of Prince Leopold. Her Majesty, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Prothero. The Queen received, with much sorrow, the intelligence of the death of the infant son of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

On Easter Day the Queen, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Whippingham church. The Rev. George Prothero and the Rev. J. Dalton officiated. Prince Arthur left Osborne for Brighton.

Her Majesty has taken her customary walking and driving exercise in the vicinity of the Royal demesne.

Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Baring dined with the Queen at Osborne on Monday.

Princess Beatrice attained her fourteenth year yesterday (Friday).

The Queen's Easter bounties were distributed, last week, with the customary formalities, in Whitehall Chapel, to fifty-two aged men and women, the number of each sex corresponding with the age of her Majesty. The minor bounty and gate-alms were also distributed to upwards of a hundred persons.

### COURT MOURNING.

Orders for the Court going into mourning on Friday, the 7th inst., for her late Majesty the Queen of Sweden and Norway were as follow:—The ladies to wear black dresses, white gloves, black or white shoes, feathers, and fans, pearls, diamonds, or plain gold or silver ornaments. The gentlemen to wear black Court dress, with black swords and buckles. The Court to change the mourning on Friday, the 21st inst., viz.:—The ladies to wear black dresses, with coloured ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments; or grey or white dresses, with black ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments. The gentlemen to continue the same mourning; and on Friday, the 28th inst., the Court to go out of mourning.

Orders for the Court going into mourning for Prince Alexander of Wales were as follow:—For ten days, from Monday, the 10th inst., for his late Royal Highness Prince Alexander John Charles Albert, infant son of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The ladies to wear black silk dresses trimmed with crape, and black shoes and gloves, black fans, feathers, and ornaments. The gentlemen to wear black Court dress, with black swords and buckles, and plain linen.

### ACCOUCHEMENT OF THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales was safely delivered of a son at a quarter before three o'clock p.m., on Thursday week, at Sandringham House, it being her Royal Highness's sixth child. Dr. Arthur Farre and Mr. T. M. Kendall, F.R.C.S., were in attendance upon the Princess. The Prince of Wales was present. Intelligence of the event was telegraphed to the Queen at Osborne, and in London the event was announced by the firing of the Park and Tower guns. The birth of the infant having been premature, his Royal Highness was privately baptised on the evening of the same day by the Rev. W. Lake Onslow, M.A., in the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Hon. Mrs. Stonor, and Dr. Arthur Farre, and received the names of Alexander John Charles Albert. The infant Prince expired at two o'clock p.m. on the following day, the announcement of which melancholy event was also tele-

graphed to her Majesty. The Princess has, happily, continued to make favourable progress.

### FUNERAL OF PRINCE ALEXANDER OF WALES.

The infant son of the Prince and Princess of Wales was, by desire of the Princess, buried in the churchyard of St. Mary Magdalene, in Sandringham Park. The funeral took place on Tuesday, the ceremonial being strictly private. The pathway from the garden gate to the church was lined by the dependants upon the Royal estate, and by the children of the Princess's schools, who wore their scarlet cloaks and white sashes. The coffin consisted of a shell of mahogany inclosed in a leaden cist, with an outer coffin of polished mahogany, with silver ornaments, and a silver plate bearing the following inscription:—"Alexander John Charles Albert, third son of Albert Edward and Alexandra, Prince and Princess of Wales. Born April 6, 1871. Died April 7, 1871." The pall was of white silk, with a violet velvet cross on the centre. The funeral procession left Sandringham House at one o'clock, and proceeded on foot through the gardens and park to the church, when the Dead March in "Saul" was performed upon the organ. The church retained its Easter decorations of flowers. Upon the coffin were placed a cross and wreath of choice white flowers.

The service was performed by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, assisted by the Rev. W. Lake Onslow.

The Prince of Wales was chief mourner, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales. The members of the Royal household also attended the funeral.

Upon arriving at the grave—which was a vault beneath the east window of the chancel, the Prince and the two youthful Princes placed upon the coffin six immortelles of white flowers, being one each for the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Queen, the Queen of Denmark, and Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales. As the service proceeded, at the sentences "Ashes to ashes," &c., instead of the customary earth, three youthful daughters of Mr. Beck scattered upon the coffin wild flowers. The funeral procession returned to Sandringham House.

### THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales continues at Sandringham House.

On Good Friday his Royal Highness attended Divine service at Sandringham church, and was present at the celebration of the communion. The Rev. W. Lake Onslow, M.A., officiated, and in his remarks, suitable to the occasion, besought the earnest prayers of the congregation for the safety of the Princess. On Easter Day the Prince attended Divine service at Sandringham church. The Rev. W. Lake Onslow and the Dean of Windsor officiated. The Prince did not attend the volunteer review at Brighton, as he had purposed, in consequence of the death of his infant son.

Prince John of Glucksburg left Copenhagen on Monday en route for England, on a visit to his niece, the Princess of Wales.

The Easter recess has been passed by various members of the aristocracy as follows:—His Excellency the Swedish Minister and Baroness Hochschild, at Brighton; the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, at Blenheim Palace; the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland, at Battle Abbey; the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, at Albany Park, with the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland; the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe, at Broxmouth Park; the Duke and Duchess of Grafton and the Duchess Dowager of Grafton, at Wakefield Lodge, Northampton; the Duke of Buccleuch and the Ladies Scott, in Scotland; the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford, at Sudbourne Hall, Suffolk; the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury, at Savernake Park; the Marquis and Marchioness of Donegall, at Brighton; the Marquis of Lansdowne, in Ireland; the Marchioness of Lansdowne, with the Earl and Countess of Mount-Edgcumbe, at Mount-Edgcumbe; Earl and Countess Granville, at Walmer Castle; the Earl and Countess of Dudley, at Brighton; Earl and Countess Cowper, at Panshanger; the Earl and Countess of Carnarvon, at Highclere Castle; the Earl and Countess of Dartrey, at Dartrey House, Ireland; Earl and Countess Grey, at Sprotborough, Yorkshire; the Earl and Countess of Verulam, at Gorbamby, Herts; the Earl and Countess of Bective, at Underley Hall; the Earl and Countess of Scarborough, at Sandbeck Park; the Earl and Countess of Bessborough, at Walmer Castle; the Earl and Countess of Derby, at Keston, Kent; the Earl and Countess of Kimberley, at Kimberley Hall; Earl and Countess Stanhope, at Chevening Park; the Countess of Ashburnham, at Ashburnham Place, Sussex; the Earl of Harrowby, at Sandon House, Staffordshire; Earl Cadogan, at York; Earl and Countess Vane, at Plas Machynlleth; the Earl of Cork, at Wells; the Countess of Cork, at St. Leonards-on-Sea; Earl and Countess Minto, at Sheerness; the Earl of Fife and Lady Agnes Duff, at Brighton; Countess (Dowager) Cowper, at West Park; Frances Countess Waldegrave and the Right Hon. Christopher Portescue, at Dudbrook Park; Earl and Countess Powis, at Powis Castle; the Earl of Harrington, at Elvaston Castle; the Earl of Clonmell, at Bishop's Court, Kildare; the Earl of Malmesbury, at Heron Court, Hants.

### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The committee of the Reform Club has conferred honorary membership on Generals Sheridan and Forsyth.

Mr. Charles R. A. Wright, D.Sc., F.C.S., has been appointed Professor of Chemistry and Practical Chemistry at St. Mary's Hospital, vice Dr. W. J. Russell, appointed to St. Bartholomew's.

The Lady Mayoress has issued cards to a distinguished circle for an afternoon reception on Monday, the 17th, and for a ball at the Mansion House on Wednesday, the 19th inst.

The Hon. Captain R. W. Grosvenor, M.P., will take the chair at the dinner in aid of the funds of the News-vendors' Provident Institution, at the Freemasons' Tavern, on May 25.

At the last weekly meeting of the London School Board Mr. Sidney Gedge was elected solicitor. It was agreed to issue a precept for a rate of a halfpenny in the pound to meet current expenses.

The biennial festival in aid of the funds of the Great Northern Hospital, in the Caledonian-road, was celebrated on Wednesday night, at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of Lord George Hamilton, M.P. The subscriptions announced during the evening amounted to about £1700.

Some large iron pipes have been laid from the General Post Office to the branch office at Charing-cross, through which pipes packages of letters are blown in either direction at will by compressed air. These tubes are to be extended from Charing-cross to the Houses of Parliament.

An inquest was held on Wednesday, in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on the body of Emma Catlin, who resided in Geestreet. The deceased burnt a paraffin lamp in her bed-room, and it exploded and covered her with blazing liquid. Verdict, "Accidental death."

The Court of Common Council has discussed a report from the Markets Committee recommending an expenditure of £150,000 upon the improvement of Billingsgate Market, and £25,000 upon that of Leadenhall. An amendment postponing the work until the cattle market at Deptford should be completed was negatived, and the report was adopted.

The second exhibition of spring flowers of the Royal Botanic Society was opened on Wednesday, and continued on Thursday, in the gardens of the society, Regent's Park. The principal flowers exhibited were the roses, eight or nine competitors having entered the lists. Those grown by Messrs. Veitch, Turner, Lane, and the two Messrs. Paul were all so good as to give the judges much difficulty in awarding the first prize. The band of the 2nd Life Guards played.

According to ancient custom, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, and City officers, in full state, assembled, on Monday morning, at the Mansion House, and, after partaking of breakfast, proceeded to Christ Church, Newgate-street, where Divine service was celebrated, and the "Spital sermon" was preached by the Bishop of Ely. In the evening the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress gave a banquet in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, covers being laid for upwards of 250 persons.

Some curious bequests were, as usual, observed on Good Friday. At Allhallows Church, under the will of one Peter Symonds, sixty of the younger scholars of Christ's Hospital each received a new penny and a small packet of almonds and raisins. In the parish of St. Bartholomew the Great the Curate, after preaching a sermon, laid about twenty sixpences upon a stone in the churchyard, and the coins were duly gathered by a similar number of aged women who had been selected to receive the gift.

The first party of emigrants sent out during the present season by the Clerkenwell Emigration Club took their departure for Canada from Euston-square on Monday evening. This society, which has already assisted in this way 1706 of the poor and unemployed, intends to forward a second party on the 27th inst., and funds for that object are much needed. The Rev. A. Styleman Herring superintended the departure on Monday evening. The emigrants proceeded to Liverpool, and thence to Quebec by the Allan line of steamers.

The decrease in metropolitan pauperism which has been going on for several weeks past still continues. The return for last week gives the total number of paupers as 135,255, of whom 35,047 were indoor and 100,208 outdoor paupers. Of the latter class 13,712 were men, 41,429 women, and 45,067 children under sixteen. These returns show a decrease of 7116 compared with the previous week; of 23,519 compared with the corresponding week in last year; of 12,812 compared with 1869; and of 7282 compared with 1868. The total number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 1178, of whom 905 were men, 224 women, and 49 children.

The last conversazione of the London Institution for the season was held, on Wednesday evening, at the rooms, Finsbury-circus. A numerous and fashionable company attended. In the library were displayed many works of art. Mr. Tom Hood gave, in the lecture-room, an admirable dissertation on "Edmund Waller, as Poet, Courtier, Wit, Lover, and Sinner." Mr. E. Draper next gave some interesting particulars respecting the late T. H. Nicholson and his works in painting and sculpture; and Mr. C. Bailey delighted the antiquaries and archaeologists with his description of the stained-glass windows in the ancient church of Long Melford, Suffolk, temp. Edward III., in which so many curious incidents of local history are delineated.

The boys attending Christ's Hospital marched in procession, on Tuesday, to the Mansion House, and, having assembled in the Egyptian Hall, passed through the saloon, where the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, and a number of ladies, occupied seats. As each boy passed the Lord Mayor he was presented with a new coin from the Mint: fifteen Grecians received £1 1s. each, nine probationers 10s. 6d., forty-eight monitors 2s. 6d., and the other boys, 660 in number, 1s. each. Each boy also received a glass of wine and two plum-buns. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, who had previously breakfasted at the Mansion House, then attended Divine service at Christ Church, Newgate-street, the Bluecoat boys also being present.

His Excellency Chevalier Carlo Cadorna, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Italy, presided, on Wednesday evening, at a dinner of the Italian Benevolent Society at the Albion. The late unhappy war has ruined the fortunes of many natives of neutral countries who had made their homes and were earning their livelihood in France. Among others, a great many Italian subjects resident in Paris have sought safety in this country from the dangers and privations of the siege of that city. This sudden immigration of distressed families has thrown an increased burden upon the charitably disposed Italians domiciled in England, who, through the agency of the Italian Benevolent Society, endeavour to alleviate the misfortunes of their compatriots. The donations amounted to about £500.

At a recent meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works a letter was received from Messrs. Neave and Fry declining to carry out the Chelsea embankment works, owing to the discovery of an error in their accepted estimate. The board then resolved to accept the tender of Messrs. Markwick and Thurgood for £114,000.—It was reported that the vestry of Marylebone had refused consent to the laying of a tramway in Oxford-street. This necessitates a change in the plans of the London Street Tramway Company, so that the line from Shepherd's-bush will turn off the direct route at the Marble Arch, pass along Edgware-road, Marylebone-road, Euston-road, and Tottenham-court-road to New Oxford-street, and so to the proposed terminus at Holborn-bars. The Board of Works has consented to the change.

At the meeting of the Victoria Institute, on Monday evening, the Rev. C. Graham read a paper on the Tripartite Nature of Man. The object of the paper was to show that throughout the Scriptures man's nature is shown to us as having a tripartite character, the three constituents being body, soul, and spirit. The body, or soma, is the perishable flesh; the soul, or psyche, is the animating principle, so far as vitality and the human intelligence are concerned; while the spirit, or pneuma, is the imperishable essence which gives man his immortality. The paper then proceeded to point out the distinction between the soul and the spirit, showing that the spirit is the seat of our ethical and religious nature, and that it includes man's higher qualities, while the soul has more to do with the mere animal life and its appetites and passions; and the whole argument, which had been elaborated with much care, was strongly fortified by apposite quotations both from the Old and New Testaments. On the same evening the hon. secretary, Captain F. Petrie, read an interesting letter from Dr. Tischendorf, who has been elected an honorary foreign correspondent. Canon Liddon, Canon Selwyn, and the Rev. Dr. Robbins have also been elected members.





THE CIVIL WAR IN PARIS: COMMUNISTS ROUTED AT THE BRIDGE OF NEUILLY





† THE CIVIL WAR IN PARIS: MEN OF THE BARRICADES.



### "NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

There is one provision in Mr. Bruce's Licensing Bill which will be generally approved, except by sentimentalists. This is the clause which raises the pecuniary penalty of intoxication from five shillings to one sovereign. Let us hope that this is a step on the way to treating drunkenness as an aggravation and not as an extenuation of an offence committed by a non-sober person. The shameless impudence with which a prisoner pleads that he was "perfectly tipsy and knew nothing of the matter" may be irritating, but ought not to be so. We have taught the otherwise uneducated class this, if we have taught them nothing else—namely, that when a man has made himself a brute we extend to him the indulgence we show to brutes. "Poor fellow! he had taken so much that he hardly knew what he was about," is a phrase one hears from thousands who probably never took a glass of wine more than was good for them. It will be a long business to unteach the lesson of so many years, but we must apply ourselves to the work; and now the Government proposes to treat intoxication as a sort of crime, and not merely as a venial eccentricity.

But something besides intoxication is to be put down with the strong hand—at least, that course is suggested. Sir Charles Trevelyan desires to suppress street mendicancy, "not by any special severity," but by arming the police with the power "of conducting giver as well as receiver before the next magistrate." Under Henry VII. that was the course, and Sir Charles holds the principle to be sound. I do not expect to see it re-enacted; but it is much easier to clamour against it than to show why an educated person, aware that enormous sums are annually paid for the lawful relief of real distress, deserved or undeserved, and that street almsgiving fosters all kinds of impositions, should not be mildly and formally reprimanded by a magistrate for sinning against common-sense. Punishment for encouraging street beggary is, of course, out of the question; but it might not be very tyrannical to instruct the police to turn an Evil Eye on foolish people, and to ask for their names and addresses. They are usually the sort of folk who would be deterred by that very slight "disagreeableness" from keeping in pay a large portion of those whom Mr. Sala calls the Disagreeable Classes.

How exceedingly well, as a whole, is prepared that conspectus which the daily journals give of holiday amusements. On the morning after the great festival there is presented to us a crowded page, in which we get an insight into the habits and likings of almost every regiment in our social army. From the opera-house to the booth at the fair all the entertainments are recorded, usually in a tolerant and good-natured spirit, the reader being left to supply his own cynicism or his own compassion. Some people think that all this trouble is thrown away, and that the half dozen or eight columns might be used to the greater improvement of the public mind. I have the honour of differing from some people. I think that we ought all to know a great deal more about one another than we do, and that a sort of Census of the way in which half a million or more of our fellows pass a given evening has a special value. What would not those who object to such a thing in 1871 give for a similar record of 1771 or 1671? I have a book one title of which is "One Half the World" (published in 1764, and dedicated to Hogarth) in which the occupations of the trading class and the classes below it are accounted for hour by hour, through a single day and night; and, coarsely as it is done, the friend who gave it to me—and to the whole world another book called "Vanity Fair"—thought that we got more special knowledge out of it than out of any other extant volume. In a way, the holiday records of which I speak supply similar information to those who know "how to observe." Men are said never to be hypocrites in their pleasures.

To which general and improving observations I shall add some words justified by my special knowledge of my fellow-craftsmen. It may possibly occur even to some of those who think that newspapers make themselves—grow in the night somehow—that there must be a subdivision of labour in preparing all these reports. They may know the leading critics, have seen them on a first night, and have, perhaps, if of a reverent spirit, rather marvelled in the morning at the gift which has, in the mean time, turned a half-understood dramatic story into a lucid narrative, and indicated in terse and sparkling language "the very points which struck me so strongly." But a critic, though omniscient, is not omnipresent—he can hardly have "assisted" at the performances at twenty playhouses in the same evening. The fact is, that he is for the occasion assisted by a great number of other gentlemen on the staff of the paper to which he is attached. It is to the fact that their work is so well done that I invite attention, seeing that they are not theatrical critics by vocation, and very often are not so by liking. Their habitual duties are of a graver kind. Some of them are utterly bored at a theatre, and some disapprove of theatrical performances. The former may not care for sham houses a-fire, or the sorrows of virtuous costermongers; and the latter, especially if parents, may fail to see how scant drapery and ample nonsense improve the morals and intellects of the rising generation. But the report is matter of business, and it is deftly and loyally done. None of my old friends will be angry with me for saying that sometimes they take too much pains, and do their work a great deal too thoroughly. I remember good fun coming out of this sort of thing in the old days and at councils *quorum pars fui*. We are zealous when young, and zeal in the direction of amateur criticism used sometimes to put a head critic into as great a rage as was compatible with his admirable nature. On holiday occasions I, for one, have "re-weighed his justice," and received small thanks for that feat in mechanics. Moreover, when we are young we like to impart knowledge out of our own enormous stores; and I, for one, have, on the above occasions, gone back to first principles (when describing a new pantomime) in a manner which once induced the disrespectful inquiry whether there had never been a pantomime played in this world before. However, we did well, *Consule Planco*, and our successors do a great deal better. They say Lord Campbell, when a reporter for the *Chronicle*, was sent on a holiday night to some theatre where "The Stranger" was played, and that he took it to be a new piece, and came back and wrote an excellent account of the plot, but severely scourged the immorality of making the husband forgive his erring wife (this would be matter of course now, and, if the piece were French, he would shoot himself, that she might be happy with somebody else); but, though this is a stock anecdote, I am not quite sure that I believe it. It is possible, and there was no Mr. Lacy, with the neatest of "acting editions" then; and, if there had been one, Mr. Campbell might have been too canny just to waste money on play-books. Still, I believe that the thing happened, but not to Campbell. No such mistakes are made now, and, as a whole, the general criticism on the morning after a festival is capital. This is a long paragraph; but, if one is not allowed to take leave of work at Easter, it is not too much to take leave to work in one's own way.

### THE CIVIL WAR IN PARIS.

We give this week, in addition to those published in our last, several illustrations of the conflict between the Red Republican faction of National Guards, who got possession of Paris on the 18th ult., setting up a Government called the Commune, and the French Provisional Government at Versailles, established by the National Assembly. One represents the barricades erected by the Red Republican insurgents in the Place de Clichy, with some cannon and a "tree of liberty" planted near the statue. Another shows the motley character and attire of the "Men of the Barricades." The man standing in the middle, with patched trousers, blouse, woollen neck-wrapper, leather belt for pouch and bayonet over a red sash, and red cap of liberty, with yellow tassel, worn very much over his right shoulder, is a Volunteer National Guard. Those on the left side of the Engraving are National Guards, of whom the nearest to the front, with a full beard, having a pipe in his mouth, wears his great-coat and carries his rifle. The one on the left side, with horseman's boots and spurs, and a long sword in hand, dressed in a close-fitting suit of light-reddish brown, small cap and feather, and deep flannel sash, is a Garibaldian volunteer of some mounted corps. Among those behind is a soldier of the 88th Regiment, who has joined the insurgents, and who will probably be made to repent his rashness.

Three of our illustrations refer to the proceedings of Sunday, the 2nd inst., when the first real fight took place in the western suburbs beyond the Bois de Boulogne. The Red Republican party had sent out some battalions, which occupied Puteaux, a pleasant village on the slope of Mont Valérien, Courbevoie, with the large barracks there, and the bridge of Neuilly. The outposts of the Versailles army, under command of General Vinoy, occupied ground immediately contiguous. The Reds had strongly barricaded the bridge of Neuilly and looped the barracks at Courbevoie, situated at the end of a long avenue forming an angle with the Avenue de Neuilly and leading to the Rondpoint de Courbevoie, whither the statue of the First Napoleon was removed, some years ago, from the Place Vendôme. This Rondpoint is at the top of a gently sloping hill, in a straight line with the Arc de Triomphe, and with the Avenue de la Grande Armée, in the Champs Elysées. The body of troops from Versailles, sent by General Vinoy to act against the insurgents, was not above 3000 strong. It consisted of a battalion of infantry of the Marine, a battalion of the 112th, and one of the 114th of the Line; half a battalion of Breton sailors, who in the French army are drilled to act as infantry when required; a battery of brass 9-pounders, half a squadron of Chasseurs d'Afrique, and the same number of mounted gendarmes. This force marched at daylight; but a second body, in support of the first, numbering 10,000 men of different arms, started from Satory about an hour later, and remained in reserve a short distance in rear of the attack. Admiral Bruat commanded the troops in the field. The enemy had received notice of the intended movement. They were found drawn up in line, about 5000 strong, with two guns, and with their rear disposed so that they could effect, if needful, a retreat to the right bank of the river by the bridge at Neuilly. The regular troops were in two columns, which were combined, between nine and ten o'clock in the morning, at the point to the south-west of Courbevoie, where the Avenue de Neuilly terminates. The Red Republicans here met them, and at first seemed to expect that the regular troops would fraternise with the insurgent National Guards, as some of a Line regiment had done in Paris. They began crying out "Vive la Ligne!" "Vive les Marins!" "Vive l'Infanterie de la Marine!" "Vive les Chasseurs d'Afrique!" and even some cries of "Vive les Gendarmes!" were heard. At the same time they threw the butts of their rifles in the air, as a sign that they wished not to fight, but to be friendly with their adversaries. Amongst the rebel troops were a couple of hundred men who had deserted from their regiments in Paris, and who still wore the well-known red trousers and grey great-coats of the French army. But this desertion was not repeated at Courbevoie. In another moment, obedient to the officers' commands, the infantry of the Marine deployed into line and delivered a volley, the battalions of the Line following their example, the battery of artillery unlimbering and pouring in canister upon the insurgent battalions, so that the masses of men were rent asunder, and a panic seized them all. The cavalry had no room to charge, but succeeded in cutting off about fifty of the insurgents, twenty-five of whom were soldiers of the Line who had deserted their colours. These men were shot, there and then, by some of the two Line battalions who were present. Not a murmur was heard on the part of the Government troops—the different corps, indeed, vying with each other which should do their duty best. The field battery was brought forward, and began firing on the bridge of Neuilly and down the Avenue de Neuilly, towards the Champs Elysées. The Red Republicans fled back across the bridge, and took shelter behind the ramparts on each side of the Porte Maillot. Their loss was about 150 killed and wounded and fifty prisoners. They were not pursued beyond the bridge, and the affair was over at noon. The troops from Versailles then occupied the bridge of Neuilly, removing the barricade which the insurgents had erected there. A much more serious and severe conflict took place on the next day, when the Red Republicans, or Communists, sallied forth by two different routes, the smaller party going through Neuilly towards the fortress of Mont Valérien, while the bulk of their forces passed through the south-west quarter of Paris towards Meudon and Sèvres, holding the forts of Vanvres and Issy. They were in each case repulsed with heavy loss; the guns of Mont Valérien, which opened fire upon them, added to their discomfiture, and Gustave Flourens, one of the leaders of their faction, was killed. This was on the Monday, the 3rd inst. Although the scene of these conflicts did not extend to the Park of St. Cloud, we publish a couple of Engravings, from sketches made while the Prussian outposts remained there, showing the appearance of the Prussian siege battery No. 1 and its magazine, which were situated in that place. The civil war is quite as fierce as that of the foreign invasion. The illustration on our front page represents the announcement of a decree by the Red Republican Government, styled the Commune, at the Hôtel de Ville.

### "LAKE SCENE—EARLY MORNING."

This picture, which we have engraved from the exhibition at the gallery of the New British Institution, Old Bond-street, has a peculiar charm and beauty both of conception and execution. It takes us, as it were, to the very heart of nature—to the border of the forest fastness, whence the solemn shades of night are scarce dispersed by the pale rising sun, and the birds from their covert do not yet pour forth their full chorus of glad welcome to the awakening day; to the margin of the solitary lake, where the sands, untrodden by man, are disturbed only by slot of deer and prints of wild-fowl; when, over the still waters, the ghostly night-mists linger, reluctant to lift, with the dawn, their impenetrable veil from the distant shore. Here Nature is in a silent mood, yet full of mute eloquence; calm and gentle, yet not less

majestic; and as strong in her repose as when she plucked that prostrate pine from its roots and threw it aside like a weed. The graceful group of deer, already aroused from their timid bed, form a most appropriate adjunct to the scene. They have been trotting hard in quest of "fresh fields and pastures new;" when, suddenly, their progress is arrested by the lake; they halt, panting, the warm breath driving from their nostrils like smoke in the chill morning air. But the lordly stag will not readily turn aside; he has little objection to a cold bath; his less courageous mate is, however, disposed to draw him away; as for the pretty fawns, already fallen into half playful attitudes, they will follow their dam.

The execution of this picture is thoroughly artistic. From the vigorously painted foreground to the vanishing point of the banks of the lake as they trend away through the mist, there is a wide range of nicely-observed gradations; and as the forms retire in growing indistinctness they are poetically suggested in a deliciously opaline aerial haze. The work is the joint production of Mr. Wüst, a distinguished American-German artist now painting at Antwerp, and M. J. Maris. The landscape portion is by the former; the animals by the latter. Mr. Wüst has also, in the same gallery, a forest moon-light subject, noticeable for a poetical suggestiveness of execution similar to that we have remarked in the picture engraved.

### MUSIC.

#### THE OPERA.

The fine performance of Rossini's "Tell," at the Royal Italian Opera, commented on in our last notice, was repeated on Thursday week, when again the exceptional dramatic merit of M. Faure's personation of the hero, and his fine delivery of the music of the part, the graceful singing of Madame Miolan-Carvalho as the Princess Mathilde, the rare vocal gifts of Signor Mongini, as displayed in the arduous tenor part of Arnoldo, with many other effective points, including the stage and scenic splendour peculiar to this theatre, drew a full attendance.

Last Saturday Madame Pauline Lucca appeared, for the first time this season, in one of her best characters—that of Margherita in M. Gounod's "Faust." As on previous occasions, it was chiefly in the scenes of deeper passion—the narration of her desolate condition, and the declaration of her love to Faust, at the close of the second act; and still more in the remorse at the death of Valentino, the despair at the mockery of the fiend, accompanying her repentant prayers in the cathedral, and the closing situation of imprisonment and death—that the best powers of the artist were displayed—and in these situations Madame Lucca's performance was recognised as one of special merit. The jewel song was given with such brilliancy and impulse that the second verse had to be repeated. M. Faure's splendid performance as Mefistofele raises the character, both in its vocal and dramatic aspects, to a level of equal importance with the hero and heroine of the opera. In intense dramatic power, without exaggeration, in finished vocal style and declamation, it is alike admirable. Signor Mongini's Faust, although unequal and occasionally wanting dignity of manner, is in many respects the best now obtainable. His incomparable voice was heard to advantage in several instances, including the opening duet with Mefistofele (admirably sung by both artists) and in the cavatina in the garden scene and subsequent love music therein, much of which was delivered with a purity of style and truth of expression in curious contrast to the singer's occasional divergences therefrom. Signor Cotogni, having recovered from his illness, resumed the character of Valentino, with the same success as in former seasons, especially in the air in the second act (an after addition by the composer) and in the death scene of the duel trio. Other characters were also as before, including the Siebel of Mlle. Scalchi (encored in her first song) and the Marta of Mlle. Anese.

On Monday Madame Csillag reappeared, after an absence of some years from England. The opera was "Don Giovanni;" and the lady's performance as Donna Anna, while occasionally displaying considerable dramatic power and German earnestness, also seemed to indicate some degree of indisposition. An excess of tremolo and a tendency to sing flat may probably be attributed to this cause, and we must await a more favourable opportunity of judging of the lady's present powers. The Don Giovanni of M. Faure was what it has been in former seasons, a highly-finished performance in every respect. Mlle. Sessi's Zerlina is not one of her most strongly-marked characters. Signor Bettini as Don Ottavio sang with great success; Signor Ciampi's Leporello presented all its former characteristics; and other features of the cast were also the same as in many previous representations, Madame Vanzini having suddenly replaced Miolan-Carvalho as Elvira, in consequence of the illness of the absent artist.

In "La Favorita," on Tuesday, Madame Pauline Lucca made her second appearance this season, and sang and acted, as Leonora, with a repetition of her previous success in a character that is among the best of her performances. Signor Mongini, as Fernando, appeared at his best, and produced a strong impression by the display of his exceptionally fine voice, and by better acting than is usual with him. Signor Cotogni, as Alfonso, divided the applause with the other principals, and was enthusiastically encored in his solo in the second act, "A tanto amor." Mlle. Madigan was a graceful Inez, and Signor Baggiolo an impressive Baldassare.

To-night (Saturday) is to bring back to the Royal Italian Italian Opera Madame Adelina Patti, as Amina in "La Sonnambula;" and to inaugurate the commencement of the other establishment of her Majesty's opera at Drury Lane Theatre.

Passion Week was kept musically in a variety of directions almost too numerous even for mere mention. The most important commemoration of the solemnity of the occasion was the performance of Bach's St. Matthew Passion-Music, as a portion of a special religious service held in the nave of Westminster Abbey on the evening preceding Good Friday, being the first occasion in this country in which the work has been heard according to its composer's original purpose and the German custom. Of the characteristics of this sublime and learned production we spoke at some length on the occasion of the best performance it had as then received in England, at one of the oratorio concerts held at Exeter Hall twelve months since; and, again, on its repetition, in February, at St. James's Hall, at the first of this year's series of those concerts. In compliance with cathedral custom, no ladies were engaged in the performance of Thursday week, the treble parts of the choruses having been sung by boys collected from various choirs, all the choristers of the Abbey having united with many of Mr. Barnby's choir (associated with the oratorio concerts) and reinforcements from other sources. There was a full and efficient orchestra, and the important tenor recitatives were sung (as on the two previous occasions just referred to) by Mr. Cummings, the principal bass solos having been given with much power by Mr. Lewis Thomas. The



soprano and contralto solos were very well sung by Master Hildersley and Master Coward, the air for the latter, "Have mercy upon me," having included Mr. Pollitzer's clever performance of the violin obbligato. A special feature on the occasion was the sermon introduced between the two parts into which the music is divided, according to the original intention. The discourse, by Dean Stanley, dealt eloquently with the importance of music in its association with moral and religious purposes. Many numbers of the "Passion" music were necessarily omitted on account of the length of time occupied in performance. The service drew a very large and crowded congregation.

The usual Passion Week performance of "The Messiah" (the thirty-ninth) was given by the Sacred Harmonic Society, on Wednesday week, conducted by Sir Michael Costa, the solos by Miss Edith Wynne, Madame Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. Santley. On Good Friday sacred music formed a prominent feature in the announcements of the day, and concerts of a similar character were given in the afternoon and evening at St. James's Hall and elsewhere.

Of the first of the miscellaneous concerts to be given by the Society of Arts at the Royal Albert Hall, and the first oratorio performance ("Elijah") by the Sacred Harmonic Society in the same building, we must speak next week.

We some time since announced the dates of this year's triennial Handel Festival—June 19, 21, and 23, with a public rehearsal on June 16. As on former occasions, the first day's performance will consist of "The Messiah" and the third of "Israel in Egypt," the intermediate day to be devoted to a selection from the composer's works.

At the recent sale of Messrs. Cramer and Co.'s musical copyrights, Wallace's Opera, "Lurline," fetched £2447; and "Maritana," £2232. Of his songs, "Why do I Weep," realised £228; and "Sweet and Low," £214. Amongst the other copyrights sold were—Knight's "She Wore a Wreath of Roses," £495; "Benedict's opera, "The Brides of Venice," £130; Lover's popular song, "The Brave Old Oak," £241; Macfarren, "The Beating of My Own Heart," £360; Barnett's opera, "The Mountain Sylph," £261; Balfe's opera, "Rose of Castille," £958; Macfarren's opera, "Robin Hood," £263; Arditi's song, "Ardita," £360; Cramer's "Vocal Gems," 40 Nos., £888; Cramer's "Educational Courses," £438; Goss's "Harmony and Thorough Bass," £479.

Mr. John Balsir Chatterton, the well-known harpist to the Queen and professor at the Royal Academy of Music, died on Sunday last.

Belgian musical art has sustained a fresh loss. M. C. L. Henssens, president of the Association of Musical Artists in Brussels, who was for many years chief of the orchestra of the Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie, died last Saturday, after a long illness, at an advanced age.

## THE THEATRES.

### ST. JAMES'S.

Some Easter novelty was inevitable, and Mrs. Wood has sought to supply the want by the production of two pieces. The first of these was performed on Saturday, in the shape of a new farce, by Mr. H. B. Farnie, entitled "Rival Romeos." Two lovers, to defeat an objecting uncle, disguise themselves, one as a maid-servant, the other as a valet. They recognise each other, fight, and are expelled; but one of them returns, to be packed up as a baby in a cradle, and carries off the heroine. Much laughter was provoked, and also much sibilant, at the impropriety of some of the incidents: so that Mr. Farnie can scarcely be congratulated on having achieved a success. The second drama, entitled "The Actress by Daylight," is an old friend with a new face, adapted, for the third or fourth time, from the French of M. Fournier. The new adapter is Mr. William Cowell. Anne Bracegirdle, the tragedy-queen, secures the affections of a lawyer's son, and subdues the prejudices of his father by her admirable and honourable conduct in relation to both of them, and thus vindicates her profession from the calumnies of sectarian animosity. The humorous scenes are well played by Mrs. Wood in that exuberant comic vein for which she is distinguished. The more tragic scenes were somewhat caricatured, but not unskillfully declaimed. She gave, indeed, in this what may be supposed to be her idea of the style in the days of Mrs. Oldfield and Mrs. Bracegirdle, and correctly acted the declamatory portion with all that redundancy of gesture and intonation which required the genius of a Garrick to reform. "The Two Thorns" retains its place, and concluded the performance in a highly satisfactory manner.

### GAIETY.

A new opera bouffe was produced at the Gaiety on Saturday, entitled "Malala," with music by Offenbach, and an amount of extravagance in its action and dialogue seldom exceeded even in the eccentric class of drama to which it belongs. The scene is laid in Africa, and the name of the heroine, Oronooka, suggests references to Southern's famous tragedy. She is the daughter of an "African functionary," and is affianced to an African captain named Boohoo, whose peculiarities are most elaborately interpreted by Mr. J. G. Taylor. The father, Sackatoo, was rather noisily represented by Mr. Aynsley Cooke. By an absurd custom, Oronooka becomes bound to marry a French sailor, notwithstanding her previous betrothal, having been accidentally seen by him. As this French sailor has a jealous wife, an imbroiglio is produced which leads to many odd situations. Mr. J. D. Stoye is charged with the character, and labours hard to make it effective. The plot is, however, difficult to manage, and the dialogue seldom sparkles. It is nonsense, but not clever nonsense; its affected levity is real heaviness. The performers did their best, and the music was generally effective. Much abridgement of the text is desirable, and will probably be conceded. The scenery and costumes are costly and picturesque. The new piece was preceded by a capital performance of "Fra Diavolo," in which Mr. Santley distinguished himself as the musical brigand, and which was entirely successful.

### QUEEN'S.

The long-deferred play by Mr. Tom Taylor on the subject of "Joan of Arc" was produced on Monday, and placed on the boards with the most superb appointments and scenery. The subject has been already treated by Schiller in one of the best of his tragedies; but he modified the catastrophe. The death of the heroine at the stake is an almost impractical incident, and is a great drawback to the ultimate action. But it is not inevitable. A few years ago documents were discovered proving that Joan was alive some years after her supposed burning, in receipt of a pension from Charles VII., and the mother of a family. Mr. Taylor would have done wisely to have adopted this new version of the affair, and thus have provided himself with a happy ending. He has preferred to inflict on us a heavy fifth act, composed of the most incongruous elements, and at all led up to by a due transitional process, and eminently unsatisfactory in its treatment. The three first

acts are by far the best. In the first we have the maid presented in her mystical character, hearing voices and seeing visions, a puzzle to her parents, and an interesting problem to her confessor, Father Isambard de la Pierre (Mr. George Rignold). We may as well here at once mention that this part is remarkably well impersonated, and invested with great interest by the actor, as well as with much personal dignity. The whole of this action is disposed of in a scene representing the village-green of Domremy, with the fairy beech and fairy well. Here Joan's mother, Isabelle D'Arc (Miss G. Pauncefort), and her father, Jacques (Mr. W. D. Gresham), sustain prominent parts, the former believing in the maiden's mission, and the latter somewhat sceptical, and superstitious withal. It takes but little to induce him to believe that his daughter may be a witch. In the next act we perceive the maid commencing her mission. She is admitted to an audience of the King, who readily accepts her aid. At the commencement of the third act she appears in her militant capacity. Already jealousies have begun to prevail in relation to her, and the military authorities are disposed to act without consulting her, but she braves their dislike, and, mounting her steed, leads them to the siege. The taking of the Tourelles is grandly put upon the stage, and the warlike bustle of the scene is diligently maintained. The fourth act is principally occupied with the coronation of the King. The interior of the cathedral of Rheims is set with the most minute attention to detail, and the Catholic ceremonies are shown in great pomp. Here might have been the termination of Joan's career, for here she determines to surrender her warlike attire, and leave her sword upon the altar. Her spiritual impulses are exhausted, and she yearns to return home to her native village. But Etienne de Vignolles, or La Hire, a captain of Gascon Free Companions (Mr. Rousby), persuades her to venture the attempt on Paris which leads to a series of events that end in her capture. Mr. Rousby had evidently made a study of this character, which runs through the piece, and imparted to it great spirit and vigour. Mr. Voltaire also distinguished himself as Nicholas L'Oiseleur, a spy, who acts as an evil influence upon Joan, against whom he suggests suspicions and whom he misadvises to her destruction. The weight of the action fell, of course, on Mrs. Rousby, who, as the heroine, looked like an historic portrait, and throughout displayed great energy of style. Her physical powers were severely taxed; but her ever ready intelligence supported her in those extreme efforts which are necessarily frequent in the development of so long and arduous a rôle. It is impossible to do justice to all the artistes concerned in a play which numbers more than thirty parts; but it is proper to add to what we have already said that Mr. Charles Harcourt, as Charles VII., was dignified and effective; and Mr. W. Ryder, as his friend, George, Count de la Tremouille, looked exceedingly picturesque. The extensive stage arrangements required the employment of folding curtains as well as the drop-scene; but for this inconvenience we were compensated in the result, which invariably led to the discovery of scenic combinations which were received with well-merited applause. The main objection to the piece lies in its excessive length and a deficiency of poetic *vis* in the dialogue, which, though in great part in verse, was too frequently commonplace in expression and not always rhythmical. It sadly wanted musical cadence, even in the most ambitious passages.

### ADELPHI.

Mr. John Oxenford has contributed to the Easter entertainments at the Adelphi a new farce, entitled "Down in a Balloon." A merry group descend in the garden of a gentleman, out of whom they design to get a cheque of £20, in which they succeed. In the end, all parties are discovered to be related, in a manner which induces considerable merriment. Mr. Andrew Halliday's new version of Victor Hugo's story follows, under the title of "Notre Dame; or, the Gipsy Girl of Paris." The part of Esmeralda is supported by Miss Furtado, and that of Quasimodo by Mr. T. O. King. On the whole, the drama is effectively performed. The scenes, particularly of Notre Dame and of Paris by Night, are admirable. The success of the performance was complete.

### PRINCESS'S.

The conductors of the Princess's have thought meet to revive the "Faust and Marguerite," as played during his management by Mr. Charles Kean. Mr. Phelps now takes the part of Mephistopheles. This version of the fiend differs much from Goethe's, and is much lighter than the corresponding character in the work of the master himself, being indeed filled with French wit rather than with German subtlety. Mr. Phelps did his best to enter into the spirit of the character, and succeeded in making his audience feel his power. The melodrama was preceded by a farce called "The Wrong Man in the Right Place," in which an itinerant manager is mistaken for a nobleman in disguise. The characters are supported by the Vokes family in their usual felicitous style.

A new farce, by Mr. Theyre Smith, has been added to the attraction of the Prince of Wales's, entitled "Cut Off with a Shilling," a slight piece, evidently founded on a French original.

At Charing Cross the French comedians have introduced to a London audience one of the most amusing pieces, albeit one of the most satirical, in the "Gavaut, Minard et Compagnie," of M. Edmond Goudiret. In anticipation of the announced appearance of the company at the Lyceum, "Les Pattes de Mouche," by M. Victorien Sardou, has been given this week. M.M. Molina, M. Georges, Mdle. Marie Dahmen, and Mdle. A. De Geraudon, merit especial mention.

Notwithstanding the grand attraction of Lulu and her astonishing feat at the Holborn Amphitheatre, it has been considered prudent to corroborate it with the performance of some comical athletic tricks by a troupe of monkeys, which have been wonderfully trained.

The Surrey and Sadler's Wells are opened for legitimate business. At the former Mr. Charles Dillon appeared as King Lear on Saturday, and at the latter Mr. Fairclough as Hamlet on Monday. A young lady from Paris, one Mdle. Legrand, played Ophelia, with a foreign accent, but an appreciable grace of manner that caused her to be favourably received.

The Polytechnic has successfully provided for its holiday visitors. Mr. Pepper delivers a lecture on cosmogony, showing "how the mighty waters in the solid state helped to prepare the earth for man." The opinions of Forbes, Tyndall, and Moseley on the subject of earth formations are passed in review, and pictures of snow, ice, and glaciers given in illustration of the argument. These are remarkably fine. The miscellaneous entertainments are also of an instructive kind, and Mr. J. L. King explains with much clearness the mysteries by which Lulu and Signor Valentine astonish the world.

A banquet was given at the Lion Hotel, Nottingham, on Thursday week, to Mr. Bernal Osborne, M.P., for some time representative of that town in Parliament. There was a large and influential attendance. Mr. Alderman Thackeray presided.

## THE SESSION SO FAR.

The fact that at the last sitting of the House of Commons before Easter three giant bills were introduced might well suggest a consideration of the state of Parliamentary business at that turning-point of the Session. And, firstly, with regard to the three measures mentioned, it may be said that Mr. Bruce's Licensing Bill and Mr. Goschen's Local Government and Local Taxation Bills in their very initiation were ominous of their impracticability, for both these right honourable gentlemen required two hours and a half to explain their provisions. Moreover, each of them is in its very nature of a tentative character, and they are rather the prospects of coming Sessions than probable products of this; so, though they may nominally stand as parts of the Parliamentary burden of the year, they are not likely to be real obstructions. This will be fortunate, for unquestionably there is special legislative backwardness at this Easter-tide. What has been actually done is at the minimum. A Stamp Act Amendment Bill and a Mutiny Bill have been passed; the Indian Budget has been got over at an early period, instead of in the second week in August; the foreign policy of the Government, which was expected to create great debate, has happily been disposed of in three or four perfunctory discussions in the two Houses; Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister has been summarily canted out for this year; and several private-member crotchets have been dealt with one way or the other. Many—very many—however, of these remain, and in some instances will prove clogs and checks on the progress of Government business, and must therefore be—abstractedly, at least—taken into account in considering probabilities and possibilities of progress.

The actual condition of measures which have pith and purpose in them, so far as intention of carrying them is concerned, is hardly satisfactory, and weeding will be needed if those which are most urgent are to become accomplished facts. To the mind of an outsider it would appear to be good tactic if the Ministry were, in the very first instance after the recess, to endeavour to get some of the recommendations of the Select Committee on the business of the House adopted; as, in one particular at least, there would be facility afforded for their getting along with their work if the suggestion were carried out, and this might well be effected in one sitting. But, apart from this, a glance of the position of things shows that the Army Regulation Bill, which is essentially the measure of the Session, stands as yet for Committee. The success which it achieved at its initiation has proved to be somewhat factitious; and on both sides of the House, amongst Conservatives and Radicals, there has sprung up a large crop of objections, some of which have assumed the shape of amendments, and all of which will be pegs on which to hang masses of talk, so that if the bill is quit of the Commons by the first week in June it will be lucky. Pressure is about to be put on the Army Estimates, which are but on the threshold, only two votes having been obtained as yet; and, curious as it may appear, the military discussion consequent on the Army Regulation Bill only seems to have whetted the appetite for talk on the Estimates, and it is not easy to calculate how much time they will consume. The Navy Estimates are at present only inchoate, and there cluster around them many a motion, professional and personal, which will tend to garrulity even more than usual; for example, we have not heard a word yet about the loss of the Captain. On or about the 20th inst. there will be the Budget; and as that will be a financial specialty this year, it is necessary to give to discussion upon it greater verge and space than ordinary. Though there are some who are so confident in the business ways of Scottish members as to think that the Scotch Education Bill may be run through in a couple of sittings, the mass of amendments which await it in Committee, for which stage it stands, with the certainty of a preliminary debate before the Speaker leaves the chair, give warrant for belief that it will cut a tolerable cantle out of Parliamentary time. Then there is the Ballot Bill. It stands for Committee, truly, but with the condition that its principle is discussed before it is taken in that stage; and, as there are many opponents of it, "raging together," and who will not spare a word or discussion, it may be predicted, with a certain confidence, that it is in peril for the present year. There is still floundering on the notice-paper a huge Parliamentary kraken in the shape of a Merchant Shipping Bill, with 850 clauses; but that may be practically dismissed from consideration as an element of legislative action; and a bill for the abolition of compulsory Pilotage, as it strikes at a vested interest, if not a monopoly, will have, and threatens to have, a posse of antagonists, and possibly that will stick at the point of second reading, if that is achieved. There is a Mines Regulation Bill, which may possibly be coached through Committee when morning sittings are the rule; and there is an Ecclesiastical Titles Repeal Bill, which may be pushed on at unholy hours of the morning. The passage of the University Tests Bill through the Commons, though far from facile, was comparatively rapid owing to the combined forces of the Government and the Opposition, and though the Lords are dallying with it somewhat, there is every probability that it will become law in good time. There is an Inclosure Law Amendment Bill which has excited much controversy and has been long on hand, but it has reached a position whence, after midnight sittings by-and-by, may make it go to its end; and if the Prayer-Book Bill, which is to rearrange the Table of Lessons, that has come down from the Lords, once gets afloat in the Commons, it may speed to its ultimate purpose. The most promising measure which the Government has in hand is the Trades Union Bill and a supplement to it, that have gone with wonderful facility through the Commons, and will probably be read the third time and sent to the Lords next week. What may be the fate of the Game Laws Amendment Bill, which is under the conduct of the Lord Advocate of Scotland, and which is to rearrange the law on this vexed question, it is not easy to anticipate, particularly because it is not easy to see when it is likely to come on for consideration; and apart from its obviously controversial nature. The Laws relating to Game will take a great deal of killing, and will die very hard.

What has been set down may tend to show how much of the legislative seed which has been sown stands a chance of coming to fruition; but there must be taken into immediate consideration one circumstance which is calculated to operate largely on the progress of business. At an early day the Government must signify what course they intend to pursue with regard to the crime and disaffection which exists in Westmeath and districts which adjacent lie; for the Select Committee which inquired into that subject has left all the responsibility in the matter with the Ministry. The deduction from their report is that once more a coercion bill for Ireland must be introduced; and this time it is not probable that it will be carried through both Houses in a single sitting each, by a suspension of the standing orders, but will be fought. If so time, which can only be indefinitely calculated will be appropriated out of that which remains of the Session, and which is scarce adequate to the most curtailed requirements of legislation. The wholesome practice which has prevailed this year of not extending sittings beyond one in the morning at latest, is, it is to be feared, in peril.





ARTILLERY AT THE BRIGHTON VOLUNTEER REVIEW: "HALT! ACTION, FRONT."



## FINE ARTS.

## THE FRENCH GALLERY.

The exhibition just opened represents a number of new names. A high level of merit is maintained throughout the collection, and a more than ordinarily harmonious effect is secured by greater uniformity in the character and sizes of the pictures. Nevertheless, we miss some of the old favourites, and most of the best known of those present appear in works of comparatively minor importance. Recent events and the present condition of France naturally lead one to expect a large influx of French pictures, yet the school has been more worthily illustrated here on previous occasions. It is to be apprehended that the war has inflicted a heavy blow on the arts as well as the political institutions of the unhappy country. The new arrivals are, with few exceptions, German, Belgian, and Spanish. Foreign art is, however, finding new and broader channels in this country; and doubtless the International and the Royal Academy Exhibitions will receive tributary streams which can hardly now find a Continental outlet.

At the same time, the influence of the French school, for evil as well as good, is widely apparent here, and has evidently extended to choice of subject as well as technical treatment. Many pupils and imitators have been infected by the frivolous or artificial taste, and the tendency to exaggerated mannerisms, so obvious in recent French art. The example of Delaroche, Delacroix, Flandrin, and such deceased masters has had no permanent effect. The prevalent triviality of the themes selected, and the absence of thought, invention, and elevation of aim are manifest in this collection. On the other hand, all the Continental schools maintain their superiority relatively to our own as regards workmanship; and the inference is still inevitable that the English artist has very imperfect opportunities for acquiring technical education. Even the French exaggerated mannerisms to which we have alluded, though by no means a sign of healthy art, do not take the direction of showy vulgarity and garish colouring, as with us. On the contrary, the colouring is arbitrarily subdued, as in the works of Corot, Daubigny, and others (of whom there are examples here, though generally slight); and these artists address themselves not to ignorant, but rather to over-refined dilettante taste, by conventionally-suggestive means—by limiting their representation, so as to convey an artistic generalised impression and the more refined sentiment of a scene, their aim being, however, too palpable, and thereby meriting the charge of mannerism.

Among the more interesting pictures are two by R. Madrazo, the Spanish painter, whose style closely resembles that of his young relative (we believe), Fortuny, in the works which lately made a sensation in Paris and London. The larger picture (143) shows a church façade in a Spanish town, with richly-dressed ladies coming through the door from mass, groups of beggars besetting the entrance, and a mendicant priest with a plate inviting alms. The smaller picture represents a lady at a piano "Learning a New Piece" (149). The particular faults of the larger picture are its scattered composition, and the crude hue and enforced edges of the cast shadows. The general faults of the style arise from partially-sacrificing tone, "keeping," aerial perspective and, in some degree, relief, to brilliancy of colour in the details and bravura of handling, thereby conveying a frittered, florid impression. Yet the artificiality of the style is condoned by the extreme beauty of the colour of individual passages, the very expressive characterisation throughout; and the masterly spirit and descriptiveness of the touch. An "Interior of a Church on the Day of the Grand Pardon" (159), by Imanez, has similar attributes of this new Spanish school.

By M. Vibert there is a very elaborate and extremely clever rendering of Gulliver's capture by the Lilliputians (58). They have bound him to the earth by countless ropes and stakes, and the "authorities" are watching for him to awake; one group is examining his watch; another party is withdrawing the pistol from his belt by means of a crane; the army is drawn up in the distance. A world of ingenuity is expended on the costumes; the multifarious fashions of the outlandish court, drawn partly from Eastern and Asiatic nations, partly from the artist's fancy, would furnish an inexhaustible fund of novelty to a masquerade costumier. In the sumptuousness of the pigmy costumes the artist has also found a wide field for displaying his brilliant, tasteful colouring and delicate precision of execution. One regrets, however, that so much skill and patience should have been expended on a mere curious extravaganza, pictorially without significance.

Several eminent masters have pictures, which, though not serious efforts, and of small dimensions, illustrate their various methods. M. Gerome has a study of "An Eastern Girl" (35), lolling against a house wall, holding a long chibouque. Black gauze covers, without concealing, the full, voluptuous forms of her torso and arms, and scarcely perceptibly darkens her swarthy skin; whilst an equally impalpable gossamer green veil or yashmack falls over her features. M. Yvon, the painter of gigantic battle-pieces, will hardly be recognised in two tiny pictures of a soldier of the Imperial Guard preparing to fire his last cartouche (28), and a Zouave defending "Le Drapeau—1870" (29). The French battle-painter will be at no loss to find as many "motives" for pictures from defeat as from victory, and probably more pathetic ones. Let us hope that he will also, at last, read to his compatriots the lesson of war aright. Jules Breton has a study (62), excellent in character and feeling, of an old woman on her way to mass, holding a lighted votive taper. Henriette Brown hardly appears to advantage in "A Chorister Boy" (16). The painting of the crucifix, and other metal altar furniture which await furnishing, is vigorous and broad; but the head is uninteresting, and the modelling of the features rather vague and infelicitous. One of the best pictures of its simply imitative class is M. Sainton's "Indecision" (44), a young lady in deep mourning, with her fair, sweet face turned looking out of her bed-room window, dubious as to whether she shall venture out. The feeling is very pure here, unlike many French "boudoir pictures." "A Mother's Joy" (70), a small picture by M. Bouguereau, shows a contadina holding a bunch of grapes over her naked child in its cradle. As usual, the infantile forms are rendered with great smoothness and accuracy, but the flesh tints are pale and bloodless. "Soliciting Alms" (83), by M. Perrault, betrays a considerable falling off from last year's pictures, one of which we engraved. "The Fair Correspondent" (132), by A. Toulmouche, a lady in a ruby-hued velvet robe, seated, writing a letter, is, despite its rather dull key of colouring, one of the best samples of those hackneyed and unmeaning subjects upon which so many French painters lavish their best skill and unstinted labour. The eye is flattered by a delicacy of finish recalling that of Van der Werf—the requirements of fidelity are satisfied by mechanical and material thoroughness of imitation, but no high and noble artistic or mental pleasure whatever is afforded.

The Belgian and Dutch schools sustain their great reputation. Gallait is represented by a small version of the "Vision of St. Hubert" (24), lent by her Majesty. Alfred Stevens has a picture (83), which, though unusually slight, and not altogether happy in colour, yet conveys more exquisite and more

truly artistic pleasure than can be derived from almost any other works of the same order. Unlike many of his French and Flemish rivals in the same field, he contrives to avoid an appearance of toilsome mechanical elaboration, by a certain freedom of execution which combines at once a satisfying completeness of realisation with a subtle suggestiveness of the most artistic aspects of things. In the picture under notice a lady is seated before a grotesque Oriental figure in metal of a tiger, which has been sent to her as a "present," and her face wears a droll expression, in which the smile of gratification at the gift is restrained by a sort of coy surprise at the strange form it has taken. The profile, in half-tint, is a beautiful passage, and generally the picture may be quoted as illustrating the artistic truth that fine colouring need be by no means gay or positive. M. de Yonghe also evinces ease and grace in execution, but he is much more definitely realistic; witness his smartly-dressed "Little Coquette" (140) kissing the reflection of her own lips in a cheval-glass. We have seen M. Willems more closely rival Terburg in the painting of satin draperies than in his picture of a lady "Selecting a Flower" (33). M. Portaels is but poorly represented in "A Normandy Bride" (79)—the face is feebly drawn, the colouring sullied and unpleasant. "The Historiographer" (114), by M. Lagye, is a powerful picture in the manner of Leys. M. Alma-Tadema, another pupil of Leys, who has so successfully applied the Belgian master's principles to the illustration of the life of ancient Rome, has a picture (38), apparently unfinished, of a girl beneath the peristyle of a Roman temple playing cymbals and burning incense in a bronze tripod before a sacrificial altar, or cippus. Other worshippers are in the distance. M. Israels has a pathetic little picture, entitled "Solitude" (54), of an old woman seated outside her cottage in the sad twilight. By M. Lamorinière, the eminent Belgian landscape painter, there is a fine and effective picture (165) of a forest glade opening, giving a view, through the embowered vista, of a level track bathed in sunshine. There is also one of M. Clays' often repeated sea or river views, with calm water and shipping (110).

We must be content to invite attention to the following:—M. Schreyer's "Horses at a Trough—Wallachia" (41), which is marked by his accustomed vigour; two striking little pictures by M. Kaemmerer, representing the Scheveningen coast—the sands in one (13) glistening in sunlight, in the other (19) whitened with snow; "Consoling the Widow" (64), by B. Vautier; a group of mounted shepherds of the Roman Campagna (125), by C. Pittara—distinguished by truth of outdoor daylight effect; "The Costumier" (157), by J. Woons; and landscapes—good, though slight—by Lier and Maris.

## THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of this society, on the 6th inst., Professor Frankland, F.R.S., president, occupying the chair the first time since his election, returned his thanks to the society for the honour conferred upon him and expressed his readiness to discharge the duties of his office to the best of his abilities. The following gentlemen were elected Fellows:—F. Coles, O. E. Groves, E. W. T. Jones, L. T. MacEwan, J. L. Shuter.

A paper "On Burnt Iron and Burnt Steel" was then read by W. Mattieu Williams. Iron which has been damaged by reheating, or excessively heated and exposed after balling in the puddling furnace is designated "burnt iron" by the workmen. Burnt iron is brittle, its fracture is short, and what is called crystalline; it has lost the fibrous character of good iron. If steel is raised to a bright red heat and suddenly cooled it is rendered hard and brittle, but these conditions may be modified by the process of tempering; if, however, the steel be raised to a yellow or white heat and then be suddenly cooled, it is no longer capable of being tempered by mere reheating. The fracture of burnt steel presents a coarse grain and a crystalline appearance. Careful investigation, however, shows something more—viz., that the facets of the aggregated granules have a more or less conchoidal form. The name of "toad's-eyes" has been given by practical men to these concavities. Mr. Williams found that a piece of burnt iron contained oxide of iron dispersed through its mass. A sample of burnt steel, however, investigated in the same manner as the iron showed no indications of the presence of oxide. In the case of steel the burning is limited to the oxidation and consequent removal of the carbon, which takes place even at a low red heat. The "toad's-eyes," or conchoidal facets of the so-called crystals, Mr. Williams explains by supposing a piece of steel at the temperature most favourable to the rapid endosmosis of oxygen and the exosmosis of carbonic oxide to be arrested. The result would be a certain molecular disintegration and porosity of the steel, presenting those conchoidal spots.

Dr. Armstrong read a paper "On the Formation of Sulpho-acids." Occupied with an investigation into the constitution of sulphuric acid, the author turned his attention to chlorhydric sulphate, a body discovered some years ago by Professor Williamson. When that substance,  $\text{SO}_2 \cdot \text{HO Cl}$ , is made to react on benzol the chief product of the reaction is sulphobenzid; sulphobenzid chloride and sulphobenzid acid being also formed, but in relatively very small quantity. This led Dr. Armstrong to commence a series of experiments to determine, if possible, the conditions under which the one or the other of the above reactions took place, and to arrive at a general expression for the action of chlorhydric sulphate on organic bodies. The results of his experiments lead the author to conclude that the normal action, so to speak, of  $\text{SO}_2 \cdot \text{HO Cl}$  is to form a sulpho-acid, the Cl of the chloride removing H from the body acted upon, and replacing it by the group  $\text{SO}_2 \cdot \text{H}$ . It is only under certain conditions that both Cl and HO are removed from the chloride, and a sulphobenzid analogous compound formed.

Professor How read a paper "On a Water from the Coal Measures at Westville, N.S." The contents of this paper bear upon the relation of the constitution of a water and the nature of the geological stratum from which it takes its origin.

An exhibition of industry, arts, and manufactures was opened in the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, on Monday.

The Liverpool Town Council has decided upon holding a local exhibition of pictures at the close of the Royal Academy exhibition in September next.

The Admiralty authorities have published the regulations for the formation of a seamen pensioners' reserve. All petty officers and seamen under forty-five years of age will be allowed to join now; but after March, 1872, only seamen gunners and trained men will be entered. The men will be called out every alternate year for thirty days' drill at sea; they will then receive their pensions and the pay of non-continuous service able seamen in the Navy. On attaining the age of fifty a man will be entitled to his discharge, and will be granted the Greenwich Hospital aged pension. Although a man may be discharged his name will not be struck off the register, but he will be liable to be called out by Act of Parliament when required until physically unfit.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Heneage Finch, Earl of Aylesford, of Packington Hall, Coventry; Aylesford, Maidstone; Offchurch, Bury, Warwickshire; and 48, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, was proved in London, on the 31st ult., under £120,000 personality, by his brother, the Hon. Daniel Greville Finch, and his brother-in-law, the Right Hon. William Walter Legge, Earl of Dartmouth, the joint acting executors; the guardians appointed to his children being his widow and his brother, the Hon. Daniel G. Finch. The will bears date 1857, signed "Guernsey," his then title, previous to his succession to the Earldom, in 1859. His Lordship was Deputy Lieutenant for Warwickshire, and Major of the Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry, and died, Jan. 10 last, at the age of forty-six, and is succeeded by his son Heneage, in his twenty-second year, and recently married. The testator has bequeathed to his Countess all the furniture and household effects in the family mansion, Offchurch, together with the Knightley plate formerly belonging to her family, her Ladyship being the heiress and only child of J. W. Knightley, Esq., of Offchurch; these bequests, on the decease of her Ladyship, will pass to their son or successor who may become possessed of the Offchurch mansion and estate. His Lordship leaves his personal estate to the first of his sons who may attain the age of twenty-one.

The will of the Hon. James Frederick Henry Stuart-Wortley, third son of the second Lord Wharcliffe, was proved in London under £4000 personality.

The will of Samuel Petrie, Esq., C.B., late of Ebury-street, Eaton-square, dated June, 1859, with two codicils dated 1861 and 1870, were proved in London on the 17th ult. under £25,000 personality, by the executors, Alan John Lee, Esq., of Southampton, and William Petrie, Esq., his (testator's) cousin. The testator died on the 2nd ult. He has left legacies to several of his relations, and also to the families of Bosvil and Granet, and to his servants. To his executor, Mr. Lee, he bequeaths £500, and appoints his said cousin, W. Petrie, residuary legatee.

The will of Abraham James Nisbet Connel, Esq., M.D., was proved in London under £60,000, by which he has bequeathed to the Royal Bucks Infirmary £500, and to the Glasgow New College Building Fund a like legacy of £500.

The will of Mrs. Martha Bless Pugh was proved in the London Court, on the 30th ult., under £50,000, and contains the following charitable bequests—viz., to the Royal Sea-Bathing Infirmary, Margate, £500; to the Governesses Benevolent Institution, the London Fever Hospital, the School for Indigent Blind, Samaritan Society, St. Thomas's Hospital, the Asylum for Female Orphans; the Royal Medical Benevolent College, Epsom; and the Hastings and St. Leonards-on-Sea Home for Invalid Gentlewomen, each £100, free of legacy duty.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending April 8:—

In London 2100 births and 1493 deaths were registered last week. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 305, and the deaths 127, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. This is probably in great measure due to the fact that Good Friday is all but a *dies non* for registration purposes. Zymotic diseases caused 402 deaths last week, including 214 from small pox, 15 from measles, 36 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 53 from whooping-cough, 31 from different forms of fever (of which 8 were certified as typhus, 11 as enteric or typhoid, and 10 as simple continued fever), and 7 from diarrhoea. The fatal cases of smallpox in London during the past ten weeks have been remarkably stationary. In the nine weeks ending the 1st inst. the weekly numbers ranged between 185 and 227, averaging 205. Last week the number was 214, showing an increase of 22 upon the previous week. The fatal cases showed a considerable increase in the south districts, especially in Battersea, where 12 of the 28 deaths were referred to this disease, in addition to 2 which occurred in the hospital at Stockwell. In the district of St. Pancras the disease continues fatally prevalent in Somers Town and Kentish Town. To different forms of violence 43 deaths were referred last week. Of these 35 were accidental, including 18 from fractures and contusions, 1 from burns and scalds, 7 from drowning, 7 from suffocation, and 1 from poison. Eight of the deaths from fractures and contusions were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets. Five cases of suicide and two of homicide were recorded during the week.

The annual rates of mortality last week in the seventeen English cities and towns, in the order of their topographical arrangement, were as follow:—London, 24 per 1000; Portsmouth, 19; Norwich, 24; Bristol, 22; Wolverhampton, 16; Birmingham, 22; Leicester, 26; Nottingham, 20; Liverpool, 38; Manchester, 29; Salford, 23; Bradford, 21; Leeds, 20; Sheffield, 22; Hull, 21; Sunderland, 21; and Newcastle-on-Tyne, 28. The fatal cases of smallpox in these towns were 302 last week, against 318 and 275 in the two previous weeks; 214 were returned in London, 77 in Liverpool, 6 in Newcastle-on-Tyne, 3 in Manchester, and 1 each in Portsmouth and Sunderland. These numbers show an increase both in London and Liverpool. The fatality from measles is still excessive in Manchester and Birmingham, and scarlatina shows an increasing prevalence in Sheffield. In Edinburgh the annual rate of mortality from all causes last week was 22 per 1000 persons living; in Glasgow, 33 per 1000; and in Dublin, 27.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland returned to Dublin, on Thursday week, from Kilkenny; and Countess Spencer also arrived in the city from Holyhead. In future the Courts will be held at the Viceregal Lodge, instead of at the Castle.

At Falmouth, on Monday afternoon, Mr. St. Aubyn, M.P., laid the foundation-stone of an institution for orphan and destitute girls of the county, the nucleus of which was established three years ago.

The Exchequer receipts and payments for the first week of the financial year are published in the *Gazette*. The revenue amounted to £993,147 and the expenditure to £5,286,836, a great portion of which was for the interest of the National Debt.

On Sunday Mrs. Tansley, the wife of the landlord of the Stag and Pheasant, Loughborough, about fourteen miles from Cambridge, went into the cellar to draw some ale. She was apparently overcome at once by the fumes, and fell down. Her screams attracted Mrs. Martin to the spot, and she also fell down insensible. A third woman, named Baker, went down to help her friends, but was overcome in the same way. Some men came into the house and tried to bring the women up, but were themselves almost overcome. Mr. Tansley then arrived, and he soon rescued his wife; while by the aid of the others Mrs. Baker and Mrs. Martin were pulled up. Mrs. Martin was dead, and the other women are in a precarious state.



## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## THE EARL OF MILLTOWN.

The Right Honourable Joseph Henry, fifth Earl of Milltown, and Viscount and Baron Russell, in the Peerage of Ireland, died on the 8th inst. His Lordship was born May 10, 1829, the eldest son of Joseph, fourth Earl of Milltown, K.P., by his wife, Barbara, Lady Castleteote, second daughter and coheir of Sir Joshua Colles Meredyth, Bart. In early life he served in the 68th Regiment, and was on the staff of the Earl of St. Germans, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Succeeding to the family honours at the decease of his father, Jan. 31, 1866, he has since resided at his beautiful seat in the county of Wicklow, where he was much beloved, and where his loss will be deeply felt. He was never married; and the title devolves on his next brother, the Hon. Edward Nugent Leeson, of the English Bar, who is now sixth Earl. His Lordship's only other brother, the Hon. Henry Leeson, is Chamberlain at the Viceregal Court.

## SIR E. W. D. SCOTT, BART.

Sir Edward William Dolman Scott, fourth Baronet of Great Barr, in the county of Stafford, and third Baronet of Hartington, in the county of Derby, died, on the 1st inst., at the Rev. Edmund Warre's, Eton College. Sir Edward was born Dec. 23, 1854, the elder son of the late Sir Francis Edward Scott, Bart., by Mildred Anne, his wife, eldest daughter of Sir William Cradock Hartopp, Bart., and now wife of Edward Pakenham Alderson, Esq. He inherited the two Baronetries at the death of his father, Nov. 21, 1863, and those titles—both created in 1806, that of Great Barr having been granted to the Scotts and that of Hartington Hall to the Batemans—now devolve on the late youthful Baronet's brother, Sir Arthur Douglas Scott, born Sept. 3, 1860.

## SIR WILLIAM MAGNAY, BART.

Sir William Magnay, Bart., of Postford House, in the county of Surrey, died, at Bedford, on the 3rd inst. He was born March 4, 1797, the second son of Christopher Magnay, Esq., of Wandsworth, Lord Mayor of London in 1821, by Mary Jane, his first wife, daughter of the Rev. James Smith, Rector of Bellingham. Extensively engaged in the business of a paper manufacturer, he was elected Alderman of Vintry ward in 1837, served as Sheriff of London and Middlesex in the same year, and filled the civic chair in 1843-4, when the Queen visited the City and opened the Royal Exchange. Shortly after, the chief magistrate received his baronetcy. Sir William married, May 14, 1854, Amelia, second daughter of Thomas R. Clarke, Esq., of St. John's-wood; and by her (who died April 7, 1863) leaves one son, the present and second Baronet, Sir William Magnay, born Nov. 30, 1855, and one daughter, Amelia.

## LADY HARRIET JONES.

Lady Harriet Jones, widow of John Jones, Esq., of Llanarth Court, in the county of Monmouth, died at her residence, Glendaragh, Teignmouth, Devon, on the 27th ult. Her Ladyship was born Aug. 12, 1792, the only daughter of Arthur James, K.P., eighth Earl of Fingall, by Frances, his wife, daughter of John Donelan, of Ballydonelan, in the county of Galway, and was consequently sister of Arthur James, late Earl of Fingall, K.P. Her marriage took place Sept. 11, 1817, and its issue consists of three surviving sons and one daughter, the eldest son being the present John Arthur Edward Herbert, Esq., J.P. and D.L., of Llanarth Court, who, being descended from a common ancestor with the Herberts, Earls of Powis, has adopted the surname of Herbert.

## THE REV. W. VERNON-HARCOURT.

The Rev. William Vernon-Harcourt, of Nuneham Park, in the county of Oxford, M.A., Canon of York, and late Rector of Bolton Percy, died recently, at his seat, near Oxford. He was born in 1789, the third son (by Lady Anne, his wife, daughter of Granville, first Marquis of Stafford) of the Hon. and Most Rev. Edward Vernon, Archbishop of York, who assumed, on succeeding to the Harcourt estates, through his mother, Martha, sister of Simon, first Earl of Harcourt, the surname and arms of Harcourt. The rev. gentleman whose death we record became possessed of the family property in 1861, by the death of his elder brother, George Granville Harcourt, Esq., M.P., of Nuneham. He married, July 11, 1824, Matilda Mary, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel William Gooch, and leaves issue two sons, Edward William Vernon-Harcourt, now of Nuneham Park, who is married to Lady Susan Harriet Holroyd, and William George Granville Vernon-Harcourt, Q.C., M.P., the distinguished barrister and politician; and four daughters—Emily Julia; Cecilia Caroline, married to Captain E. B. Rice; Selina Anne, married to Sir Warwick Charles Morhead, Bart.; and Mary Annabella, married to George de la Poer Beresford, Esq.

Four houses in Union-street, Torquay, were yesterday week crushed by a fall of a huge piece of rock, supposed to have been loosened by blasting operations in the vicinity. Two horses were killed.

Two instances of determined recalcitrancy in connection with the Census have occurred. A middle-aged man was fined £1 and costs by the Devon county magistrates for refusing to make out a Census paper for himself and his child. He declared he knew neither his own name nor his place of birth, and he would not perjure himself by making a false entry. At St. Austell, a gentleman, the possessor of considerable property, has refused to allow the Census to be taken in his household.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**L. PHENIX.**—We have no means of indicating the particular problem in question while you neglect to number your compositions. What can be easier than distinguishing them as "No. 1, 2, 3," &c., or as "A, B, C," &c.? It would save a deal of trouble and delay.

**A. B.**—Received with cordial thanks and welcome. Let us hear from you whenever any chess doings of interest take place in the colony.

**COLONNA.**—In diagram B, considering that Black has two Pawns more than his opponent and no inferiority of situation he ought, we think, to win. 2. He was alive two or three years ago.

**B. A.**—Our space is so limited and the claims upon it so numerous that we must beg of correspondents as a favour to abstain from asking questions which, with a little consideration, they can answer for themselves. You are wrong in every case, but it would require a fourth of the column to prove this to you.

**COLONNA; D. A.**—Of Dublin; R. D. T., SEELOR, C. DE SALIS, FABRICE, I. H. B. MONA, KENILWORTH, and Others.—The suggested variation in the solution of Problem No. 1413 has been sent to the composer.

**MRS. M. THORNHURST, ANTONIO, and EDINA** are thanked for the tours they have been good enough to send us.

**A. DENDRINO.**—Your solution of Problem No. 1412 is the true one.

**I. W. CANTERBURY, and H. BLOD.**—The same solution of Captain Clark's Problem has been sent by very many correspondents. You are quite right.

**B. BOGNOR.**—1. They shall be forwarded as requested. 2. The magazine has long been defunct.

**HERR ROSENTHAL.**—Received safely. Many thanks.

**F. H. S.**—Columbia Athenaeum, Tennessee.—Your solution of the Knight's Tour, No. II., is perfectly correct.

**P. T. R. HYDE, L. W.**—Thanks for the suggestion; though it has been made by scores of correspondents.

**INAGH.**—Surely you cannot help seeing that if Black, in Problem No. 1412, were to take the King, he would be mated by the Bishop next move.

**L. H. B.**—and Others.—If White, in Problem No. 1412, attempt to give mate by moving 1. B to Q 8th, he will be foiled by Black playing 1. P to Q Kt 4th.

**A. B. KENNEDY.**—Declined, with thanks.

**V. P., Brighton.**—Be good enough to excuse us. We have more, by many, than can be published for months.

**C. B. RIVERSDALE.**—We are obliged by your attention. At present, however, we are a little embarrassed by the number of Knight's Tours submitted to us.

**S. B. WARD.**—If Black played 1. P to K R 4th, the obvious reply is 2. B takes R, and mate next move.

**UMBRITUS.**—It shall have consideration, the moment we can find space for it.

**S. G. KEMPSON.**—With pleasure, the moment we can find space for it.

**H. TIVENDEN.**—By playing Q to Q 4th on the second move.

**THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1414** has been received from A. F.—Box and Cox—Pease—C. G. Hy-Terrington—Bird's-eye—A. Present—Etonian—Mouse—Treble—Rug-rof, of Liège—M. P.—Tatlow—R. B. Seale—E. Fran, of Lyons—J. N. Keynes—Dercon—S. B. Ward—J. Sargent—J. Blackburn—B. A.—Edipus—Pagoda—F. W. P.—Nina—R. D. T.—H. B.—A. F. C. Kup—L. M. H. H.—R. P. W.—Checkmate—L. and F. Noordwijk—Capt. M. G. of Dublin—Chas. I. P. D.—I. L. Montgomery—Jota—Little Billy—Fabrice—Blon—C. Roddall—W. F. Donning—Beppo—C. D. P.—A. Wood—L. W. Canterbury—Jergus—L. Alport—Edina—Miss Kitchin—B. T. V.—Wychwood Villa—S. B. Thakur—Colonna—Kenilworth.

**THE SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR, No. III.,** has been received, since the publication of our two former lists of signatures, from E. B. K.—W. M.—H. H. H., St. Petersburg—F. D. Egnater—Derry—Harry Hotapur—Lilly—P. G. Q.—W. R. Bland—Mrs. Pitta—Acton—Magnus—F. B. Felix—Bury—G. H.—Andrew—Miss Roberts—Lillian—Mathematicus—Javie—Argus—Geraldine—Bangor—Violet—Silver—P. B. L.—Miles—Engineer—Stephen—B. J.—Punjub—Subaltera—Cory—Little Tim—Van Duuk—Rol—Provence—Pangbourne—A. Novik—Irish—M. D.—Dr. Syntax—Tom Tiddler—Aladdin—F. W. N.—Markham—Nestor.

\* \* \* A very large number of communications must remain unanswered for the present.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1415.

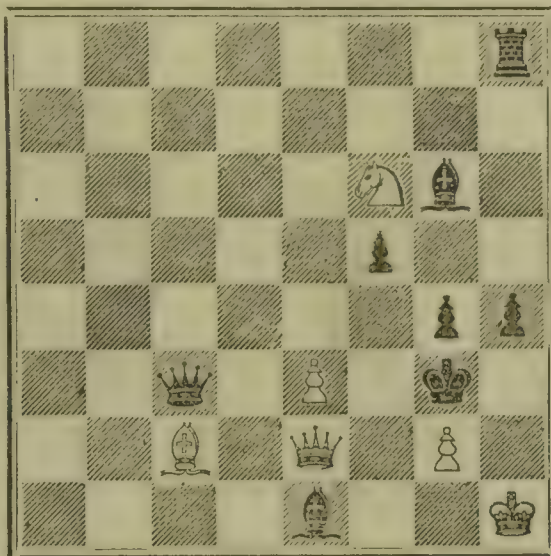
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q R 7th	P to Q R 4th*	3. Q to Q B 8th	Any move.
2. Q to Q B 3rd	P to Kt 7th (best)	4. Gives mate.	

* 1.	P to K R 7th	3. Q takes Kt (ch)	K takes R
2. Q to Q Kt sq (ch)	Kt to Q B 7th	4. Q gives mate.	

## PROBLEM NO. 1416.

By Mr. J. N. KEYNES.

## BLACK.



## WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

## CHESS IN EDINBURGH.

Mr. Rosenthal, whose success in contests lately with some of the best players in Europe has earned him well-merited distinction, is at this time making a tour of the chief chess clubs of Scotland. His first visit was paid to the Edinburgh Club, where he has been playing for some days. Thence he proceeds to Cupar, Fife, and Glasgow; at which last city he has engaged himself to give the odds of the Queen's Knight to the strongest player of the club. On Saturday, the 11th, he played thirteen games simultaneously, against that number of opponents, in the Edinburgh Club, of which he won twelve, and made a drawn battle of the thirteenth. Among the best of these games is the drawn battle, which we append.

Game played between Mr. ROSENTHAL and Mr. HERMAN REE, the former contesting twelve other games at the same time.—(Gioco Piano.)

WHITE (Mr. H. Ree.)	BLACK (Mr. Rosenthal.)	WHITE (Mr. H. Ree.)	BLACK (Mr. Rosenthal.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. B to K B 4th	B to K 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	18. B takes B	P takes B
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	19. Kt to Q 2nd	R to Q B sq
4. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd	20. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to K Kt 4th
5. P to Q Kt 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	21. Q to K B sq	Q takes Kt
6. R to K sq	B takes Kt P	22. Q takes B	Q to K 6th (ch)
7. P to Q B 3rd	B to K 2nd	23. K to R sq	
8. R to K sq	Castles	24. K to R 2nd	
9. P to Q B 3rd	R to K sq	25. Q to K B 3rd	R to K Kt sq
10. R to K 4th	R to Q Kt 3rd	26. P to Q R 4th	Q to Q 7th
11. P takes P	R to Q 2nd, &c.	27. Q to Q B 6th	P to K R 3rd
12. Kt takes K B P	B takes Kt P	28. R to K Kt 6th	Q to Q 6th
13. R takes R	B to K 2nd	29. Q takes Q P	P to Q 4th
14. Q to K B 3rd (ch)	B takes Kt	30. Q to Q B 5th	Q takes Q B P
15. B takes Kt (ch)	K takes R	31. Q takes Q R P	R to Q B sq
16. B takes Kt	K to R sq	32. Q to Q B 6th	R to Q sq
17. Q takes P	P takes B	33. P to Q R 5th	Q to Q 6th
		34. P to R 6th, and the game was abandoned as drawn.	

**CHESS CONTEST BETWEEN THE WEST AND EAST OF SCOTLAND.**—Arrangements are being made for a grand match of twenty-four players a side, between the best men in the East and the best men in the West of Scotland. It is proposed that this contest shall take place at Edinburgh on May 20, the Queen's birthday. Many skilful amateurs have signified their readiness to take part in it, and we earnestly hope that no petty chess jealousies will interfere and prevent a tournament so well calculated to promote the cultivation of chess in Scotland.

**BERMONDSEY CHESS CLUB.**—The annual tournament of the above-named club was concluded on the 23rd ult., when the prizes were distributed by I. Onstler, Esq. Until the present year the players in this contest have been handicapped throughout; but, the difficulties of handicapping with fairness becoming great, it was resolved to divide the competitors into three classes. The successful competitors in the First Class were Mr. R. Dredg, who won the prize, and Messrs. Beardsell, Salloway, Holman, Monk, Prior, and Dawkins; in the Second Class, Mr. T. Powell, who gained the first prize, and Mr. T. Sexton, who took the second prize; in the Third Class, Mr. W. Wright and Mr. W. Johnson.

## THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

The Easter Monday Volunteer Review on Brighton Downs was favoured with fine bright weather, though the wind blew cold, and the sight was enjoyed by a large assembly of people. We publish in this week's Paper a large Engraving which shows the working of one of the field batteries of volunteer artillery; and in another page is displayed a series of Illustrations of the march of the 1st Middlesex Artillery Corps from London to Brighton by the turnpike road. In our next week's publication will be presented several Illustrations of the review and sham fight.

Before describing the operations of last Monday we must notice the manner in which the volunteer artillery went down, on the Friday and Saturday, independently of railway conveyance. It was, indeed, on Thursday afternoon that the field battery of the Hon. Artillery Company, with four guns well horsed and fully manned, left London to march to Brighton, and arrived the same evening at Reigate, where they spent the next day. On Friday two batteries of the 1st Middlesex Volunteer Artillery, under Lieutenant-Colonel Shakespear, marched from London to Redhill. They performed the whole march to Brighton in two days, a highly creditable achievement, as the second day's march was over thirty miles. But they were intended to reach Brighton about six o'clock on Saturday evening and did not reach their destination till past eight, and then not without distress. The task was extremely difficult, and both officers and men deserve much praise for the manner in which it was performed. The men travelled mostly on foot, but were indulged with an occasional lift on the gun-carriages. The 1st Middlesex has certainly shown that it can bring its guns forward at a trot, with five gunners carried for each piece without any waggon. Folded blankets on the axle-tree boxes are preferred by the men to the seats on the limbers. There are leather loops, or hand-straps, fastened to the gun-carriage on each side of the gun, to support the men, who have also the breast-chains for their feet. On the limber sit three men, the third facing to the rear, thus balancing the weight on the shafts. His feet rest on two steps, which can be let down or turned up as required, one behind each limber-box. The two batteries arrived at a gentle trot, and looked quite fit to go into action. They were met by the band and an escort of the 1st Sussex Artillery at Preston, and were played into the town amidst the cheers of hundreds of spectators. They took up their quarters at the King and Queen Hotel, Marlborough-place. Our Engravings of "Sketches on the Road," by Gunner and Driver C. Berjean, will explain themselves by the aid of the following account, which the Artist has furnished:—

"On Good Friday morning, the 1st Middlesex Artillery Volunteers started from Wellington Barracks, horsing two batteries, one of six-pounder smooth bores, commanded by Captain G. Hunt, the other of twelve-pounder howitzers, commanded by Captain Barnett, both under the orders of Colonel Shakespear, their newly-appointed chief. The appearance of this crack corps was very satisfactory, the men looking smart and soldier-like as they sat their saddles and limber-boxes. They marched across Clapham-common, through Tooting and Mitcham, on to Sutton, where they made their first halt. The gun horses were here unhooked, and turned into the stables of the Cock Inn, whilst the men took breakfast. Column of route was again formed about midday, the weather being delightful and the roads not too dusty. On Banstead-heath Colonel Shakespear separated the batteries, and put them through some firing practice. Redhill was reached at seven, when the guns were run into the inclosure in front of the Corn Exchange, and the horses and men were dispatched to their respective billets. The mess call collected all hands at the Wheatsheaf, where ample justice was done to the fare provided through the care of the experienced Quartermaster. On Saturday morning the 'réveil' was sounded at half-past four, 'boot and saddle' at six, and before seven the rear gun had left Redhill. At a convenient spot on the road the howitzer battery was again brought into action, firing a few rounds of blank ammunition. After five minutes' halt to water the horses at Crawley, the corps proceeded to Cuckfield, where lunch was served at the Talbot, and the horses rested and fed. In consequence of the great demand for cavalry horses in the French market, the teams in several instances were not all that could be desired. The near-wheeler of a gun falling lame, and being incapacitated from work, a few miles from Brighton, gave occasion to the artillery volunteers to exhibit their practical training. In a few minutes the limber shafts were shipped to single draught, the off-wheeler was hooked in, a drag-rope was fastened to its headstall for a bridle, and the off-leader was hooked to the draught links, whilst the near-leader, with the driver mounted, was put at the head of the team. The gunners then took their seats on the limber and axle-tree-boxes, and in that manner the disabled gun entered Brighton, whilst the others trotted into the town, after a long day's march."

The field battery of the Hon. Artillery Company reached Brighton at five o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Detachments of the 37th Middlesex and the 1st Surrey Volunteers came by road, half an hour before. But the greater part of the volunteers travelled by rail from London; and it is reckoned that about 12,000, or more than half the entire number, were at Brighton on Sunday. Their quarters—indicated in that town by the flag of each regiment—showed more than one change from last year. For instance, the London Scottish had shifted their quarters from Black Lion-street to a more aristocratic district of the town. The Honourable Artillery Company were, as usual, at the Old Ship; the 1st Middlesex Artillery at the King and Queen, Marlborough-place; the 3rd Middlesex at 60, Regency-square; the 1st Middlesex (Victorias) and 3rd London Rifles at Mellison's Hotel, West-street; the 11th Middlesex (St. George's) at the New Steyne Hotel; the 21st Middlesex (Civil Service), ditto; the 28th Middlesex (London Irish) at the Grand Hotel; the 29th (North Middlesex) at the Albion Hotel; Cambridge University at the Royal York; the 19th Middlesex at the Volunteer Inn, New-road; the 37th Middlesex (Bloomsbury) at the Queen's Hotel; 2nd Surrey (Croydon) at the Marlborough Hotel; 23rd Surrey (Rotherhithe) at the New Ship Hotel; and the Tower Hamlets Brigade at Regency House.

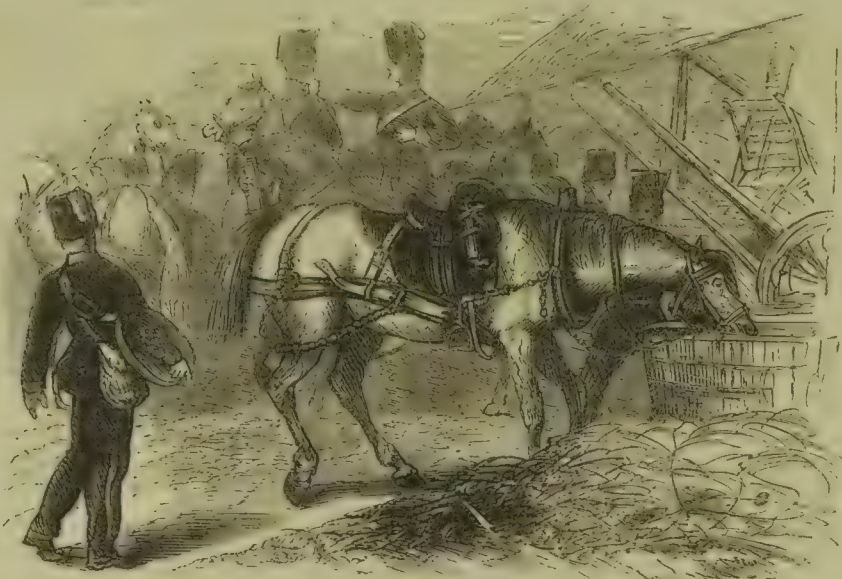
On Saturday a very successful prize competition of rifle-shooting was held in the Sheepcote Valley, which lies some distance beyond the Kemp Town extremity of Brighton. The range belongs to the 1st Sussex Rifle Volunteers, and, in anticipation of the meeting, it had been greatly extended and improved by the efforts of Colonel Penton, who commands the battalion.

As usual on Easter Sunday, there were church parades for the different corps having their head-quarters in Brighton. The main body, however, of the volunteers assembled at the Pavilion, where a special service had been arranged under the dome. These corps included the squadron of light cavalry (Hon. Artillery), under Captain Garrod; the London Rifle Brigade, under Colonel Warde; the London Scottish, under Captain and Adjutant Page; the Tower Hamlets, under Lieutenant-Colonel Holt; the 3rd London Rifles, under Lieutenant-Colonel Laurie; the St. George's, under the





IN SEARCH OF A BILLET AT REDHILL, FRIDAY NIGHT.



THE FIRST HALT, AT SUTTON, FRIDAY MORNING.



ON GUARD, FRIDAY NIGHT.

Hon. C. H. Lindsay, M.P.; and the 1st Sussex Artillery, under Captain Tester. They made a congregation of three thousand men in uniform. The chants, psalms, and anthems were sung by members of the local choral societies, who attended for the purpose, to the accompaniment of the band of the Sussex Artillery, and also of the grand organ. The officiating ministers were the Rev. J. W. Wyatt, Chaplain of the 1st Sussex Rifles; the Rev. J. Griffith, Chaplain of the 1st Sussex Artillery; and the Rev. G. E. Cotterill, of Brighton College. A sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached by the Vicar of Brighton, the Rev. J. Hannah. In the evening a second and supplementary service was held in the same place.

In the review and sham fight of Monday General Sir Hope Grant, G.C.B., was commander-in-chief. Under him General Sir C. Staveley, K.C.B., had the immediate control. Major-General Sir James Lindsay, Inspector-General of Reserve Forces, was present with his Staff. The divisional commands were, of the infantry, Major-General Carey, C.B., Major-General Brownrigg, C.B., Major-General Lysons, C.B., and Major-General his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, C.B. The artillery, divided, like the remainder of the troops, into an attacking and a defending force, was under the command in chief of Colonel D'Aguilar. A squadron of the Inniskilling Dragoons helped to keep the ground.

The march past began at twelve o'clock and ended at half past one. General Sir Hope Grant, with his staff, sat on horseback at the flagstaff, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar was near him, at his right hand. Prince Arthur, in the Rifle Brigade uniform, was at the other extremity of the line of mounted officers, to the left hand of the General. The troops marching past numbered about 24,000. The first to appear were the small troop of light cavalry belonging to the Hon. Artillery Company. There was no other cavalry, and the field batteries, to which we have referred, came next in order. The other troops followed, marching very well, and the only drawback on this performance was a delay of nearly half an



STABLE DUTY.



BOOT AND SADDLE, SATURDAY MORNING.



OFF DUTY.

hour between the passing of the third and that of the fourth division. The sham fight began about two o'clock. All the volunteer troops, most of whom were armed with Snider breechloaders, were divided into an attacking and a defending force; the former being commanded by Sir Charles Staveley, with the artillery of this portion under Colonel Eaton.

The ground where the sham fight took place is about two miles square, bounded on the south by the coast line, and on the north by the heads of three valleys running up from the sea, with a general direction a little to the west of north. The western boundary of the operations was formed by the fine rounded elevation known as Red Hill. Proceeding eastward

from this is Wick Valley, somewhat contorted in its outline, running first due south from the Warren Farm and Industrial School, and then easterly past the village of Ovingdean, down by the Rottingdean coastguard station to the sea. The eastern boundary of Wick Valley is formed by three distinct elevations, with smaller transverse valleys between; while still further eastward are two more valleys, narrower and steeper than Wick Valley, running from Rottingdean to the north, in the direction of Newmarket Hill and Baldean. Midway between the Industrial School and the sea is a large farm homestead, with plantations and inclosures, called Wooddean.

The plan of operations supposed that an enemy's corps-

d'armée had landed without opposition to the eastward of Rottingdean, and was advancing towards Brighton to seize the town and control the railway and high road to the metropolis, when the General in command was informed by his cavalry scouts of the advance of a defending force from London, threatening his right flank. This, of course, obliged him to call a halt, and prepare to receive the impending attack; and, as the heads of the defenders' columns were seen advancing from Newmarket Hill and past the Industrial School, he was supposed to have disposed his troops in the best way for receiving an attack, if the defenders proved the stronger in point of numbers; or to convert his defensive attitude into



SERVING OUT THE FEEDS.



LUNCH AT CUCKFIELD, SATURDAY.





"LAKE SCENE—EARLY MORNING," BY MR. WUST.



one of offence, if the development of his antagonist's line of battle showed that the advantage of the *gros bataillons* rested with himself.

The position taken up was one which did credit to the military *coup d'œil* of the invading General, as it enabled him to mask flanking movements, to turn either wing of the defenders, and seize either the high road from the north of Brighton to Falmer and Lewes, or the Newhaven road, along the seashore, past Kemp Town, to the Esplanade. A preliminary reconnaissance was supposed to have made the defending commander aware of the general disposition of the invaders; and, as his columns moved onwards, they were led by staff officers into the positions best calculated to enable an effective attack to be delivered, or to counteract any forward movement of the enemy.

The first division of the defenders took up a position across the plateau, a little to the eastward of the head of the Rifle-Range Valley, crossing the Falmer road and stretching away towards the village of Upper Bevendean. His second division (the fourth in the order of the march past) continued the alignment along the western slope of Red Hill, sufficiently below the crest to hide the movement from the vedettes of the enemy, extending beyond the gravel-pits, and having on its right front the village of Ovingdean. On both wings and in the centre of the defenders' line heavy guns of position were in battery, while field-guns were thrown in advance and held in reserve to meet contingencies. Strong reserves of infantry were drawn up in column in rear of the first line.

The attacking force were formed up behind the crest of the most easterly of the two hills running parallel to Wick Valley, at a distance of a mile and a half from the position of the defenders. The invaders' extreme left, consisting of the first brigades of the first division, rested above Rottingdean, about three quarters of a mile in rear of Woodendean; his right, consisting of the remaining brigades of the first and second divisions, stretched away, a little to the west of north, in the direction of Newmarket Hill. On both wings and in the centre were posted batteries of field artillery, with sundry brigades of infantry and field batteries at the bottom of the valley behind them in reserve.

Attached to the defending force was the only body of cavalry engaged—the squadron of the Honourable Artillery Company. This was dispatched, as soon as the defenders took up their position, to occupy the village of Ovingdean, which they held until some batteries of field artillery relieved them, when they were withdrawn to watch the interval between the right of the defence and the Newhaven road, to guard against a surprise.

As the opposing lines came within sight of each other, both sides commenced file-firing, the first time with the breech-loading rifle, and the result was eminently satisfactory. Though the snider had been in the hands of the volunteers only for a few weeks, they appear to have attained perfect facility in its manipulation, the fault being rather on the side of an excessive rapidity of fire, which would exhaust full pouches in a very few minutes. Along the right of the invaders' position and the left of the defence this tremendous fusillade was continued for some time, but at such a distance between the opposing lines that very little damage would have resulted if the mimic fight had been stern reality. The operations devised, however, were duly executed without confusion. At a moment prescribed by the arrangements for the defending force, the field battery of the 1st Middlesex Artillery, which was hidden behind the crest just above Woodendean, was able to open with great effect on the brigade of the enemy, which had been wheeled forward. The resemblance to actual warfare produced by the continuous thundering of the artillery of the opposing forces, and by the incessant rattle of the file-firing, was still further increased by a patch of furze taking fire and blazing up in grand style, like a burning village. The attacking force then fell back on Brighton, and the fight was over about five o'clock. The only serious accident was the death of a gentleman, one of the volunteers, who fell down in a fit of apoplexy. There were several falls causing injuries to the knee or ankle, which were promptly attended to by Surgeon Burrows, of the 1st Sussex.

The trains returning to London, between seven o'clock and half past nine, brought home the metropolitan volunteers in safety and comfort.

It has been decided to hold an agricultural exhibition in Constantinople next year. The Porte has under consideration a proposal for an industrial exhibition at Smyrna.

Two young women, sisters, named Mary Jane and Isabella Hill, were killed at the Briton Ferry station, on the South Wales branch of the Great Western Railway, yesterday week. Whilst waiting for an excursion-train, they were thrust by the crowd under the wheels of an approaching train. The younger girl was killed instantly; the elder died the next day.

A case of hydrophobia has occurred near Liverpool, the victim being Mr. Robert Wylde, an officer in the Customs. On Feb. 20 he was attacked by a savage South American blood-hound and bitten in the cheek, forehead, legs, and arms; the wounds were immediately dressed, and Mr. Wylde, apparently quite recovered, visited his friends in Ireland. On Tuesday week hydrophobia set in, and he died in agony and terror.

The result of the inquiry ordered by the Board of Trade into the loss of the screw steam-ship *Battalion* has been published. The vessel was stranded, on the morning of Jan. 30 last, on the north end of the Long Sand, on the eastern coast. The Court finds that the *Battalion* was lost through negligent and careless navigation, and adjudges that the master's certificate be suspended for twelve months.

The Lancashire memorial to the late Earl of Derby, it is now decided, is to be erected in Avenham Park, Preston. There is already a considerable nucleus fund in hand, the money having been raised in penny subscriptions from working men, &c., through a central committee in Preston, prior to the decease of the late Lord Derby. At a meeting last Saturday afternoon Mr. Alderman Rawcliffe, of Preston, occupied the chair; and there were representatives present from different towns in Lancashire, when it was settled what form the memorial should assume.

The second annual conference of the Associated Elementary Teachers of England and Wales—a body numbering upwards of 2000 members—was opened at Birmingham on Monday. Mr. Langton, of the British and Foreign School Society, was elected president for the year. There was a large attendance from all parts of the kingdom. The president delivered a long opening address, tracing the progress of the union among schoolmasters. He counselled the formation of teachers' unions, on the basis of what was good in the principles of trades unions, not for the purpose of protection, but for the elevation of the standard of education. He earnestly urged the enforcement of the compulsory clauses of the new Education Act. Mr. Lawson, honorary secretary, read the annual report, which stated that the union included fifty associations and 2000 teachers. All the larger associations had joined it. The treasurer's report showed a balance in hand.

## THE FARM.

The cold east winds by day and the hoar frosts by night, in the early part of the week, checked vegetation, and completely stopped the growth of the much-wanted grass; but on Wednesday a fine rain fell, with a south-west wind, generally throughout the country, and all nature seems freshened with the moisture and warmth. Very little spring corn is now anywhere unsown; and, considering all things, it has been a fine seed-time, though the strong lands, in the absence of much rain, took a great deal of working and an immense amount of labour to make them fine and fit for sowing. The fall of lambs in the wolds of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire is not large, but there is no complaint, and every one seems to have had "good luck." From the very heart of the South-downs a breeder writes:—"With but few exceptions, we hear of good luck everywhere. It is true that, generally, there have not been many twins; but by the hill farmers this is far from being considered a drawback from the 'good luck,' as their only desire for twin lambs is to have a few extra to resort to in case of losses, which have this year, so far, been happily few." Stock seems in a great measure to make up for the crop losses. There was, on Monday last, a scarce supply of beasts at Smithfield; prices were considerably up, and some of the best cattle fetched as high as 6s. per stone of 8 lb. Caistor Fair was one of the best on record. The show of hogs was very large, considering the lateness and scarcity of food. Many strangers were present, and grazing hogs were as high as 58s. and 60s. A few good lots made 65s. and 66s., and some of Mr. Kirkham's fetched 70s. Mr. Coatsworth sold 462 hoggets at 67s. 6d. each, bred on a former holding of Mr. Torr's, from Lincoln sheep with a slight dash of Leicester. These good prices will go a long way towards paying the rent of the farm.

Fifty-nine new members were elected at the Royal Agricultural Society's meeting on the 5th inst. Mr. Milward reported that twenty-three arable farms and four dairy farms had entered for the prize competition in Shropshire and Staffordshire. It was proposed to inquire what arrangements could be made with the railway companies as to railway and admission tickets to the Wolverhampton show. Nine candidates had sent in their names for the society's education prizes and certificates, and five of them, not having completed their twenty-first year, were eligible. At the Farmers' Club Mr. Clement Cadle read a paper on the growth of cabbage and kindred crops. He advocated their cultivation on light lands, for feeding stock in May and June, the time when the meadows should be kept for mowing. Kohl-rabi, he considered, did best in the east and south, because it delights in dry weather and a climate that does not get much rain. Analysis had proved that it was more nutritious than swedes, mangolds, or turnips; and the dry summer of last year somewhat accounted for its great growth and the fine specimens seen in the autumn.

The Royal Dublin Society had a capital show on Tuesday last. The entries were more numerous than last year, and the quality of stock was superior. Messrs. Bowly, Mitchell, and Thurnall placed Mr. Loftus Bland's Flag of the Realm at the head of the 135 yearling shorthorn bulls; and this decision, on the side of growth, style, and quality, did not give the greatest pleasure to the Irish breeders. Mr. Meadows took the second prize with Prince Charlie, the third going to Mr. Smith's Viscount, and the fourth to Mr. Shirley Montgomery's Half-Sovereign. Mr. Chaloner was again in great luck with his five-year-old bull Sovereign, as he not only took the premium for the best bull in the show, but finally won the Towneley £155 cup. This bull has now won all that he can possibly win. Last year he gained the Railway £150 cup for the third time; and both had to be won three years in succession. Mr. W. Bolton won the first prize for two-year-old bulls with Lord Wodehouse, and for two-year-old heifers with Chaumontel. Mr. E. I. Smith exhibited two very fine heifer calves, with which he was first and second; Repose, the first prize, a white, stood next to Sovereign for the cup. Among the few Herefords shown, Mr. Kearney took four first prizes, and Mr. J. Peake a similar number among the Devons, which seem somewhat to lose their character in the sister isle. Some very pretty Kerry cattle were shown this year, in which Captain Bayley, Mr. Butler, Mr. Whyte, and Mr. Purdon took the first prizes. The fat cattle had a couple of yards to themselves; many of them were very prime, especially a cow of the Hon. John Massy's, and a heifer of Mr. Kearney's. The pigs were also very good, and there was a large show of them. The cackling and crowing of the geese and poultry in the galleries somewhat deafened the breeders in their dealings in the hall. Very few sales were made the first day, but business was very brisk the second, in the presence of a large and aristocratic company. The decease of Mr. Barnes was a sad topic of conversation; and it was rumoured that the Westland herd, save a few old cows, might probably be sold early in August.

The average of £91 13s. for Mr. Cheney's fifty-six short-horns, at Gaddesby Hall, Leicester, was greatly helped by the price of two heifers of the Cherry blood—Cherry Countess, a roan two-year-old in-calf heifer, making 410 gs. (H. I. Sheldon); and Cherry Princess, a roan one-year-old, 500 gs. (the Earl of Dunmore). Mr. Drewry took two heifers of the Wild Eyes tribe, lot 21 (170 gs.) and lot 22 (100 gs.), and one Blanche, lot 34 (67 gs.), to Holker; and Mr. J. Lynn gave 300 gs. for Fancy 2nd. The three Foggathorpes were bought for Mr. R. Ratcliff at 125 gs., 205 gs., and 105 gs. respectively. Lady Waterloo 16th made 200 gs. (Lord Skelmersdale). A very large company assembled, and among the other purchasers were the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Fitzhardinge (three lots), the Marquis of Exeter (four), Captain Oliver (one), Mr. A. Garfit (three), Mr. Hedworth Barclay (two), Mr. W. H. Salt (six), and Mr. G. Savill (one). Only one lot left the country—a fine roan heifer, Cambridge Princess, bought by Mr. J. White, Australia, at 70 gs. Lord Dunmore, who also gave 185 gs. for Bright Eyes 2nd, occupied the chair, and said that he hoped next year to entertain a similar company over the Border. It was also announced that the Duke of Tregunter, the invalid bull, sold at Mr. Robarts's sale, was slaughtered in order that no false entries might be accredited to him; whereupon a number of noblemen and breeders at once subscribed the speculative price (165 gs.) which his Lordship had given for him. On Thursday and Friday next Mr. John Wood's and Mr. Nesham's sales take place at Darlington, and are followed the week after by the dispersion of Mr. Peel's and Mr. Eastwood's celebrated herds at the Whitwell Hotel, Clitheroe. The late Mr. Farquharson's herd of Devons and flock of Southdowns also come to the hammer, on the 19th, at Langton, Dorset.

Mr. Robert Donkin, of Ingram, died on the 3rd inst. He was one of the leading Cheviot breeders, and spent his whole life in their improvement. Light stocking was his argument for successful sheep farming, and he was against the thorough drainage of rough pastures. Throughout a long life he was held in the greatest esteem. His eldest son, Mr. Samuel Donkin, is well known in Northumberland as quite the Robins of the North.

Count Della Minerva, the Italian Minister at Athens, died, last Saturday, of pleurisy.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

It is quite a question whether the veto which has been placed on running two-year-olds before May Day has been, or is likely to be, productive of any good; but there can be no doubt that it has rendered spring racing insufferably dull. Indeed, until the Newmarket Craven meeting, which commenced on Tuesday last, and which brought out large fields of high class horses for many of the events, there has been hardly any sport worthy of notice. On the first day at Newmarket the speedy Shannon won a couple of races, and, unlike the generality of Lambton's stock, she has arrived at three years old without losing her form. The Biennial was, of course, the great event of the day, and, had Albert Victor and King of the Forest met, it would have proved as exciting as in '68, when The Earl and Blue Gown struggled home together. Mr. Merry's colt, however, seems likely to be reserved solely for the Derby, and this appeared to leave the race at the mercy of Albert Victor. He beat eleven out of his twelve opponents easily enough; but the Parmesan—Zephyr colt proved a most formidable antagonist, and, as Culance unfortunately dropped his whip just as he was about to make his final effort, the favourite only won by a head. This has been generally set down as an unsatisfactory performance, a view in which we cannot agree. As Albert Victor has no other engagement until the Derby, it is not likely that he is yet thoroughly trained; for it is almost impossible to keep a horse wound up to concert pitch for six weeks together. Then he defeated Ripponden fully as easily as he did last year, and no one could tell that the Zephyr colt, who had never run previously, and who last season had the reputation of being superior to Hannah and Corisande, was not the best horse in the world. It is curious to note what close contests this Biennial has produced. In 1867 Vauban only defeated the moderate Wroughton, who never ran a good race again, by a short head after a desperate struggle. The next year saw the close finish between The Earl and Blue Gown, to which we have previously alluded; and in 1869 Pero Gomez only got home a head before Duke of Beaufort, whom he beat pretty easily in the Derby; while last year Alexander and The Champion made a dead heat of it. The winner of the Biennial has never yet won the Derby, though two seconds in it—Caractacus and Blue Gown—have carried off the "blue ribbon;" still the latter might never have done so had The Earl been allowed to start.

Vulcan has regained all his speed in his old age, and won two races on Wednesday; and Ripponden, who seemed to have the Column Stakes quite at his mercy, would not make a struggle at the finish, and allowed Grand Coup to credit Gladiateur with the stakes. The defeats of Alpenstock, Sabinus, and others, ought surely to have taught racing men that a three-year-old cannot win the Newmarket Handicap with more than 6 st. on his back; that little rogue Leases having proved the rule by doing so with 6 st. 4 lb. Notwithstanding this, however, 9 to 4 was taken about Veranda (6 st. 7 lb.) in a field of nineteen; but she could only secure the fifth place. The finish was left to Idus (8 st. 7 lb.) and Paganini (9 st. 1 lb.), the former, magnificently ridden by Fordham, obtaining a verdict of "a neck." We believe we are correct in stating that the blood-like son of Wild Dayrell and Freight has never yet been defeated. Old Paganini, one of the best weight carriers ever seen, ran wonderfully well; but the St. Leger winner, Hawthornden (8 st. 9 lb.), showed to little advantage.

Lichfield races were only remarkable for the continued successes of Sir George Chetwynd, who won five events, chiefly by the aid of Countryman and Curieuse.

The state apartments at Windsor are open to the public.

The Earl of Desart is the chairman of the Dublin branch of the "National Education League for Ireland."

About 1000 volunteer officers have passed the military examination prescribed under the new regulations.

A brilliant display of the aurora borealis was witnessed in the neighbourhood of London on Sunday night.

The post of Deputy Commissary-General to her Majesty's Forces has become vacant by the death of Mr. Josiah Price.

Mr. Goschen, Rear-Admiral Mends, and Captain Robert Hall, C.B., have consented to become vice-presidents of the Institution of Naval Architects.

The new Free Public Library and Museum at Paisley, the gift of Sir Peter Coats, was opened on Tuesday. The building has cost upwards of £15,000.

A Masonic reunion took place on Wednesday night at the Exhibition Palace, Dublin. Several thousand persons, including many personages of distinction, were present, and the scene was one of great splendour.

On the 1st inst. the Irish Church Commissioners paid over £360,000 to the trustees of Maynooth College, being the amount of compensation for the disendowment of that institution effected by the Church Act.

The Board of Trade returns for March show very favourable results. The declared value of exports of English and Irish produce in that month was £20,074,600, against £17,300,210 in March, 1870, and £15,697,465 in March, 1869. The increase has been distributed over most of the leading items, the principal improvement, however, being in textile fabrics. Among the imports the principal changes are a considerable decrease in wheat, Indian corn, and flour; but an increase in barley and oats. The quantity of cotton is double that received in the corresponding month of 1870, the excess being almost entirely from the United States. The consumption of duty-paying articles was in nearly every case larger than in the corresponding period last year. The bonded warehouse account shows that, of the articles in hand on the 31st ult., the quantities of cocoa, coffee, spirits, and wine were heavier than on March 31, 1870; while the stocks of fruit, sugar, tea, and tobacco showed a decided reduction.

On Wednesday the Marchioness of Ailesbury laid the foundation-stone of a new hospital, which is to be erected on a pleasant site in Savernake Forest, rather more than a mile from the town of Marlborough. About five years ago a cottage hospital was opened near the site of the new building, the necessary expenses being defrayed by the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury; and the movement proved so satisfactory and beneficial to the poor of the different parishes within the Marlborough district, that it was determined to build a permanent and commodious hospital. The Rev. J. O. Stephens, Vicar of Savernake, evinced much interest in the undertaking, which, indeed, may be said to have originated with him, his proposal being liberally seconded by the Marquis and Marchioness, who have contributed about £1300 towards the cost of the new hospital, besides presenting the site. The architect is Mr. Gilbert Scott. The estimated cost is £3000, towards which about £2750 have been promised; and it is intended to hold a bazaar at Whitsuntide with the view of liquidating the remainder. The ceremonial was preceded by Divine service in Christ Church, Savernake.



## NEW BOOKS.

The second volume of the *War Correspondence of the Daily News*, in which the military history is continued from Dec. 5, when the Germans recaptured Orleans, to March 2, when Paris was released by its conquerors after the ratification of the treaty of peace, is now published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. It has the same merits of lively and agreeable style, vivid presentation of realities by narrative and description, accurate observation or inquiry, and a friendly spirit towards both the conflicting nations, which were commended in our notice of the first volume. The chief authors of the letters composing this part of the history are Mr. J. E. Hilary Skinner, the special correspondent at Versailles, at the head-quarters of the Crown Prince of Prussia; Mr. Forbes, special correspondent at Margency, at the head-quarters of the Crown Prince of Saxony; Mr. Labouchere, the Besieged Resident in Paris, whose letters we noticed; Mr. Craufurd, who was with the French Government in the provinces, removed from Tours to Bordeaux; two more campaigning reporters, who accompanied Garibaldi's division in Burgundy, also visiting Lyons; one with General von Goeben in the north of France; one who joined the army of General Chanzy, at Le Mans, in the first week of January; Mr. W. H. Bullock, the special agent for the distribution of the *Daily News* Fund to relieve the distressed French peasantry; and several other contributors from different points of interest. But no gap of needful information is left unfilled; and the editor has compiled, from the most authentic sources, with an original commentary, some particulars of the campaigns on the Loire, the surrender of a few of the eastern frontier fortresses, and the final disaster of General Bourbaki's army. The chronological table of events, noted from day to day, is a great help to the comprehension of their progressive bearing on the general position of France, and the causes, remote or immediate, of its complete defeat. A map of the fortifications of Paris and the country around it, taking in the entire circle of the German posts, assists the reader to understand the siege operations and the sorties of the defenders. But the volume closes with a touching letter from a lady, Miss Cross, of Weybridge, who aided Mr. Bullock in his mission of charity among the sick and starving people of Sedan, and the villages thereabout, through their sad winter following the great Prussian victory gained seven months ago. It must be satisfactory to the conductors of that enterprising journal, as well as to the pecuniary subscribers of the fund, that they have been enabled to do something for the comfort of many innocent sufferers from the dreadful war so lately ended.

The late editor of *Punch*, one of the most genial companions and worthiest men of the literary profession, obtains a memorial in Mr. Joseph Hatton's *Reminiscences of Mark Lemon*. (W. H. Allen and Co.) The particular situation in which Mark Lemon is here regarded is travelling "with a blow in the north." It was upon a tour in Scotland and some parts of the north of England, where Mr. Hatton acted as temporary manager of the entertainment from the last week of January, 1869, having been personally acquainted with Mark Lemon during six years before, that most of the incidents preserved by the former took place. The entertainment, as our readers know, consisted of Mark Lemon's clever and humorous impersonation of the fat Knight, Sir John Falstaff, in a costume specially designed for him by Mr. Tenniel, his appearance on the stage being accompanied by that of three or four other actors, representing Prince Hal and Poins, Bardolph, Shallow, and Mrs. Quickly. The party were on frank and friendly terms with each other, and enjoyed the fun of their tour in many a festive moment when they relaxed from their Shakespearian performance and took their ease at their inn. Some anecdotes of Mark Lemon's habits in London and his country residence at Crawley, in Sussex, are joined to this narrative, which the *Gentleman's Magazine* first published a few months ago.

The volume called *A Manual of Systematic History*, by Dr. Martin Reed, of Hurst Court, Ore, Hastings, is designed to be used as a class-book in schools, but may serve equally as a book of reference. It consists of three several parts; the first of which, comprising four series of tables, chronological, genealogical, and statistical, and one showing the dynastic and territorial position of the European Governments, is most likely to satisfy the practical wants of those for whom it is intended. The plan of setting forth all the memorable events of British and general history within the space of each century, and putting the names of contemporary sovereigns, statesmen, churchmen, authors, or other famous persons, in parallel columns, arranged in order of the dates at which they lived and reigned or worked, is decidedly good. There is a memory fixed by the eye, associating the period in a century with the position of a name on the page, and leading the mind, as Dr. Reed observes, "to localise facts as to dates" which may be advantageously informed by the use of his tables. The genealogy of English and French Royal families, and that which explains the dispute of the Spanish succession, may probably be convenient in preparing for some public examinations. The second part of the book, which is biographical, does not seem to us sufficiently accurate and discriminating to supersede the necessity of consulting other works of that class. The short memoirs are arranged neither alphabetically nor in groups according to the professions or kind of achievements for which their subjects are noted, but in the order of birth of the persons mentioned, and the effect is a rather confusing jumble. In the third part we find a digest of British history—naval and military, diplomatic, legal and constitutional, social, industrial, literary, and scientific. A great number of important facts are here packed into a small compass. It is suggested that pupils in school might be set to write historical themes, narrative or descriptive, instead of speculative, with the aid of this volume. It would certainly be much better for them than writing crude essays upon abstract ethical questions which boys and girls cannot possibly understand.

The following new publications have been received during the last week:—"Ralph the Heir," by Anthony Trollope, three volumes (Hurst and Blackett); "The Songstresses of Scotland," by Sarah Tytler and J. L. Watson, two volumes (Strahan and Co.); "For Lack of Gold," by Charles Gibbon, three volumes (Blackie and Son); "In That State of Life," by Hamilton Aide, one volume (Smith, Elder, and Co.); "The Silent Partner," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston); "Lays of Killarney Lakes," and other Poems, by Thomas Gallwey (Hodges, Foster, and Co., Dublin); "The Great Social Evil," by W. Logan (Hodder and Stoughton); "Indian and Colonial Mercantile Directory for 1871" (G. Street); "Two Oration on Industrial and Technical Education," by Dr. John Mill (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.); "Political Economy for Beginners," by Millicent Garrett Fawcett (Macmillan and Co.); "Cassell's Household Guide," vol. iii (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin).

The Metropolitan Free Hospital, Devonshire-square, has received a third donation of £1000 from "E. G.," and the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest has received a like donation of £1000, being the third from "W. P. D."

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Argles, G. M., to be Rector of St. Mary's, Bishopill Senior, York.  
Clements, William; Vicar of All Saints', Mile-End New Town.  
Cox, Thomas; Vicar of Aldringham-cum-Thorpe, Suffolk.  
Davies, James; Rector of Rushall, Wilts.  
Faithful, James Grantham; Rector of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East.  
Honiss, Nigel; Curate of Martin, Wilts.  
Howard, H.; Vicar of Weekley.  
Insley, William Pimblet; Vicar of Christ Church, Watney-street.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed the Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray, M.P. for the University of Oxford, to be a Church Estates Commissioner, in the room of Mr. Howes.

The Rev. S. Farman, Rector of Layer-Marney, Essex, having had the chancel of his church restored at his own cost, the church has been reopened by the Bishop of Rochester.

The Armourers' and Braziers' Company has voted fifty guineas to the fund being raised for the completion of the interior of St. Paul's Cathedral.

The chancel of St. Petroch's Church, Exeter, has been thoroughly restored and beautified, at the cost of Mr. Samuel Hutchison, of that city.

Mr. E. W. Colt-Williams, B.A., student of Christ Church, Oxford, has been appointed her Majesty's Inspector of Schools for the district comprising Herefordshire, Radnorshire, and a part of Gloucestershire.

The Rev. M. H. Begbie corrects an error, in last week's issue, as to the restoration of Farnham St. Martin church. The cost of the alterations was defrayed by subscriptions from the principal inhabitants, and not by himself.

Dr. Vaughan's public readings in the Greek Testament will be resumed on Tuesday morning, the 18th inst., at eight o'clock, in the lecture-room of the Middle Temple. The subject will be the Epistle to the Ephesians. These readings are open to any persons interested in the study of the Greek Testament.

In connection with the restoration of St. Paul's Cathedral the Rev. W. S. Simpson, one of the Minor Canons, has presented two sets of altar-plate of great beauty, which were used for the first time last (Easter) Sunday. The gift consists of two chalices and two patens in the Renaissance style, designed and executed by Messrs. Lias and Son, of Salisbury-court, Fleet-street.

On Sunday the Bishop of Manchester opened a new iron church in Alexandra-road, Manchester, nearly opposite the gates of Alexandra Park. This church is in connection with St. Margaret's Church, Whalley Range, the accommodation of which has become insufficient for the rapidly-increasing population of this fashionable suburb.

The first steps towards the restoration of the magnificent choir of the Abbey Church, Tewkesbury, have been taken by a Dissenter, Mr. T. Collins, who has undertaken at his own cost to restore the original oak stalls and to add whatever may be required, "by reason of his veneration for the building and his love of mediæval architecture."

The Rev. W. F. Clements, Curate of Northfleet, has been presented with the "Biblia Hexaglotta," six volumes, by some members of the congregation; and the Rev. John Scarth, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Milton-next-Gravesend, has received a cheque for £340 from the parishioners, and a valuable gold pencil-case from the teachers and pupils of the school, on his resignation of the Curacy of Cranborne, Berks.

According to Archbishop Thomson, in the article on our Lord in "Smith's Dictionary of the Bible," Good Friday this year fell upon the exact day of the month on which the Crucifixion took place, and Easter Day, of course, falls on the very day of the Resurrection. It is pointed out as being remarkable that Easter Day has not fallen on April 9 since the year 1732, and thus the coincidence of the Gospel and Second Lesson on Mid-Lent Sunday being the same has not happened for 139 years. It would occur again under the present Lectionary in 1882.

On Monday afternoon, at Ripleyville, Bradford, the Bishop of Ripon laid the corner-stone of the last of the ten new churches included in the scheme of the Bradford Church Building Society, formed some years ago for the purpose of erecting so many churches in that borough. The late Mr. Charles Hardy, brother of the Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, M.P., the originator of the society, was its president, and a munificent contributor to its funds; and this, the last of the ten churches, is to be erected to his memory. The site is the gift of Mr. H. W. Ripley, and the estimated cost of the church, which is Early English, is over £6000.

The *Guardian* understands that the costs of the prosecution alone in the case of "Noble v. Voysey" are little short of £2500. A contribution of £500 was offered by the English Church Union, but declined by the Archbishop of York; and a like sum, from a special fund raised by the Church Association, was accepted by the Archbishop, but has since been returned. A special subscription for the same object was raised at the outset by a committee consisting of clergymen of the Archbishop's diocese. The sum collected amounted to £1170, of which about £1000 (one half from laity and the other half from clergy) was raised in the diocese, and more than £100 in the province of York. The remainder of the costs, about £1300, will probably fall on the prosecutors, notwithstanding the result of the trial.

An undertaking of a most useful description, which owes its origin to the late Earl of Derby, is about to be commenced in Great Windmill-street, near the Haymarket. About twelve years ago the deceased Earl, having given £5000 to the church of the parochial district of St. Peter, also contributed £200 to commence a fund for the erection of schools for the children of the poor in the parish. That fund has now increased to between £1600 and £1700; and, at the suggestion of the Incumbent, the Rev. A. Morley, the work is about to be proceeded with. The cost of the schools will amount to £3000, and an additional sum of £1300 will be required before they can be completed. It has been resolved that the building shall be called the Derby Schools, as a tribute to the liberality of the founder of the fund, and that a bust of the deceased peer shall be placed in the chief entrance.

The return recently presented to her Majesty in Council by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, for the year 1870 states that during the past year £38,740 was paid for the purchase of property, and £21,308 applied for the erection of residence houses. Notwithstanding this outlay of £60,048, the aggregate capital remaining in the hands of the board as trustees at the end of 1870 showed an increase upon the previous year of £34,008. The unpledged yearly income or revenue of the governors was only about £11,000. The amount of interest and dividends paid to the clergy in 1870 was £101,218. The governors continued to receive upon trust large sums of money and stock for the endowment of benefices, and the board would readily accept all gifts or transfers of money, lands, or securities in trusts for Incumbents. The year's receipts amounted to £317,278, and the payments to £314,013.

The cemetery committee of the Ryde Town Council having refused to permit the epitaph, "Eternal rest give to him, O Lord, and let perpetual light shine upon him!" to be placed over a grave in the consecrated portion of the cemetery, on the ground that it was a prayer for the dead, and therefore inadmissible to a Protestant burial-ground, though quite proper for a Roman Catholic cemetery, the applicant appealed to the Bishop of the diocese, who, by Act of Parliament, has the power of reversing the decisions of the burial board in all cases of dispute with respect to epitaphs in the consecrated portion of the cemetery. Bishop Wilberforce has decided that it is admissible. It does not appear to him, he says, to be more than the pious desire, "Requiescat in pace," which is not considered to be at variance with the teaching of the Church of England, and which has been sanctioned by the Archbishop of Canterbury, on an appeal to him; and he therefore considers it an obligation of Christian charity to yield, in such a matter, all that can be lawfully yielded to a widow's feelings.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has written a letter in reference to a remonstrance which is to be presented to the prelates upon the decision of the Privy Council in the Purchas case. While admitting that the presentation of a petition for re-hearing is strictly constitutional, his Grace believes that the publication of a remonstrance against a judgment of one of the highest courts of appeal is both unusual and inconvenient. Such a course might appear to imply that the members of the court were either ignorant of the law or that they had perverted its interpretation for an unrighteous party purpose. The most rev. prelate is at a loss to understand the request made to the Bishops that they should abstain from acting upon the decision, as the chief pastors of the Church were, of all men, the very last who ought to set the example of refusing obedience to the highest tribunals. The Archbishop concludes by reminding the remonstrants that the whole practice of the Episcopacy is averse to anything like tyrannical interference with individual liberty, and that the rubrics, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, form the lawful rule of Divine service, to which the clergy are bound to yield a loyal obedience.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The following gentlemen have been elected to open scholarships at Christ's College, Cambridge:—Mr. F. H. Chase, of King's College School, London, to one of £70; Mr. H. R. Verry, of the City of London School, to one of £50. For proficiency in Natural Sciences, Mr. J. W. Elwes, of University College, London, has obtained one of £70; and Mr. R. H. Jude, of King's College School, London, one of £50. The open scholarships at Gonville and Caius have been awarded as follows:—Mathematical—T. W. Sharpe of Derby Grammar School. Classical—C. H. B. Elliott, of Brighton College.

A committee recently appointed by the Edinburgh University Council in regard to the establishment of a Chair of Celtic Languages and Literature have issued a statement on the subject. They say that the amount required for the establishment of the chair is £10,000, so as to furnish a salary to the professor of £400 a year.

Mr. Julian Goldsmid, M.P. for Rochester, who is a Master of Arts in the University of London, has made his University a present of £1000, to be paid in annual instalments distributed over ten years, towards the formation of a good classical library in the new building.

Last Saturday the Sixth Form at Rugby School presented Mr. Robertson, on his leaving his position as their master, a clock and a pair of handsome vases, in token of their respect.

The Secretary of the Derby Infirmary has received from "a gentleman" £2000 as an Easter offering.

The Rev. Dr. Crook has been chosen to succeed the Rev. William Arthur as President of the Methodist College, Belfast.

The foundation-stone of a new Foresters' Hall, which is about to be erected in Wilderness-row, Clerkenwell, was laid on Wednesday, by the Lord Mayor.

At a meeting of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, on Tuesday, the chairman, Sir George Hodson, announced that he had received a communication from the Lord Lieutenant stating that the Prince of Wales, and probably the Princess, would attend the next show of the society, to be held in the month of August.

Mr. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, with Admiral Sir Sydney C. Dacres, First Sea Lord, accompanied by Captain Robert Hall, Controller of the Navy, and Captain Stanhope, private Secretary to the First Lord, arrived at the Admiralty House in Portsmouth Dockyard on Tuesday, on an official visit of inspection to the ships now in the port and the various works in hand in the docks, building-slips, and workshops in the dockyard.

A Parliamentary return issued on Thursday morning shows that the amount expended in maintenance of paupers in 648 unions and parishes in England and Wales during the half year ended Michaelmas, 1870, was £691,458, and the amount expended in outdoor relief £1,807,730—making a total of £2,499,188. About five sixths of the expenditure for outdoor relief was given in money, and one sixth in kind.

Shocks of earthquake have been felt in Shetland. Writing on the 10th inst., the Lerwick correspondent of the *Dundee Advertiser* says:—"A shock of earthquake, attended by three distinct reports, similar in noise to the firing of large cannon, has been felt here. The shock seems to have followed the range of hills above the town, called the Stonyhill. The subterranean noises were heard in two different places, thirty miles distant from each other, and seemed to pass from south to north."

A public meeting in connection with a Co-operative Congress which has been sitting in Birmingham was held in the Townhall, on Wednesday night—Mr. George Dixon, M.P., presiding. Among the speakers, whose uniform texts were the social and commercial advantages of co-operative societies, were Mr. Morrison, Mr. George Dawson, Mr. R. W. Dale, and Mr. J. M. Ludlow. The first resolution proposed was to this effect:—"That the concurrent increase of wealth and growth of poverty in Great Britain is an anomaly disgraceful to modern civilisation and dangerous to the future peace and welfare of the country, and that co-operation is well calculated to rectify this state of things." The resolution was carried unanimously, as were also two others—one affirming the value of the efforts made by every co-operative society throughout the kingdom to harmonise the interests of capital and labour by promoting co-operative production, partnerships of industry, and co-operative stores; and the other expressive of satisfaction at the announcement that closer business connections are contemplated between the several co-operative societies throughout England and Scotland, and that for this purpose wholesale establishments are in course of development, as well as improved arrangements for carrying on the financial operations of the movement.



# THE LATE QUEEN OF SWEDEN.

The late Queen, Wilhelmina Frederica Alexandrina Anna Louisa, Princess of Orange, and Queen Consort to King Charles XV. of Sweden and Norway, was a daughter of Prince William Frederick of the Netherlands, who is uncle to the King of Holland. She was born Aug. 5, 1828, and married in June, 1850. Her Majesty was much esteemed and beloved in Sweden, as a good wife and mother and a gracious Queen. Her health and strength had lately declined, and when she was seized with illness she could not throw it off. In December her mother, Princess William Frederick of Holland, died. At that inclement season the Queen had gone to be with her mother in her illness, when, her voyage and journey having been attended with much fatigue, the seeds of her last disease were doubtless sown. No sooner had she returned home than the King became seriously ill, when she attended on him night and day, and this performance of duty has proved too much for her, the husband and family having now to lament the loss of one for whom, it may be truly said, three nations mourn with them. The King was in a very feeble state; but he insisted on being carried to see the Queen before her death, when her daughter, Princess Louise, and her husband, the Crown Prince of Denmark, who had arrived from Copenhagen two days before, were also present. The Crown Princess of Denmark is her Majesty's only surviving child; the only other—a son—having died in early infancy. On the death of that son the King gave



THE LATE QUEEN OF SWEDEN.

vent to his grief in a poem, which appears in his published writings. It may also be remarked that the Queen was an author of some repute, having, under the *nom de plume* of "Jane Voncome," published in Swedish a translation of an English work called "The Labourers in the Vineyard," of which the profits were devoted to charitable purposes.

## SIR J. BENEDICT.

Jules Benedict was born at Stuttgart on Dec. 24, 1804. The favourable social position held by his family ensured for him a deliberate and thorough art-training, and a liberal education, that have sometimes been denied to musicians less fortunate in their early surroundings. After completing his preliminary studies, the young artist was sent, in 1819, to Weimar, where he had the advantage of the instruction of Hummel in pianoforte-playing, in which accomplishment he earned great distinction at an early age. The good effects of his studies in this direction have continued to be manifested, both in solo performances and in that excellence as an accompanist which has long been one of the many distinguishing merits of the subject of this notice. The most important epoch, however, in his art-career was his visit to Dresden in 1820, and the commencement of that double relation of pupil and friend to the immortal composer of "Der Freischütz," Carl Maria von Weber, which had so powerful an influence on the progress of the former as a dramatic composer. Various journeys were made by master and disciple—among other places to Berlin and Vienna, at which latter city, in 1823, the younger composer first entered on active theatrical occupation as



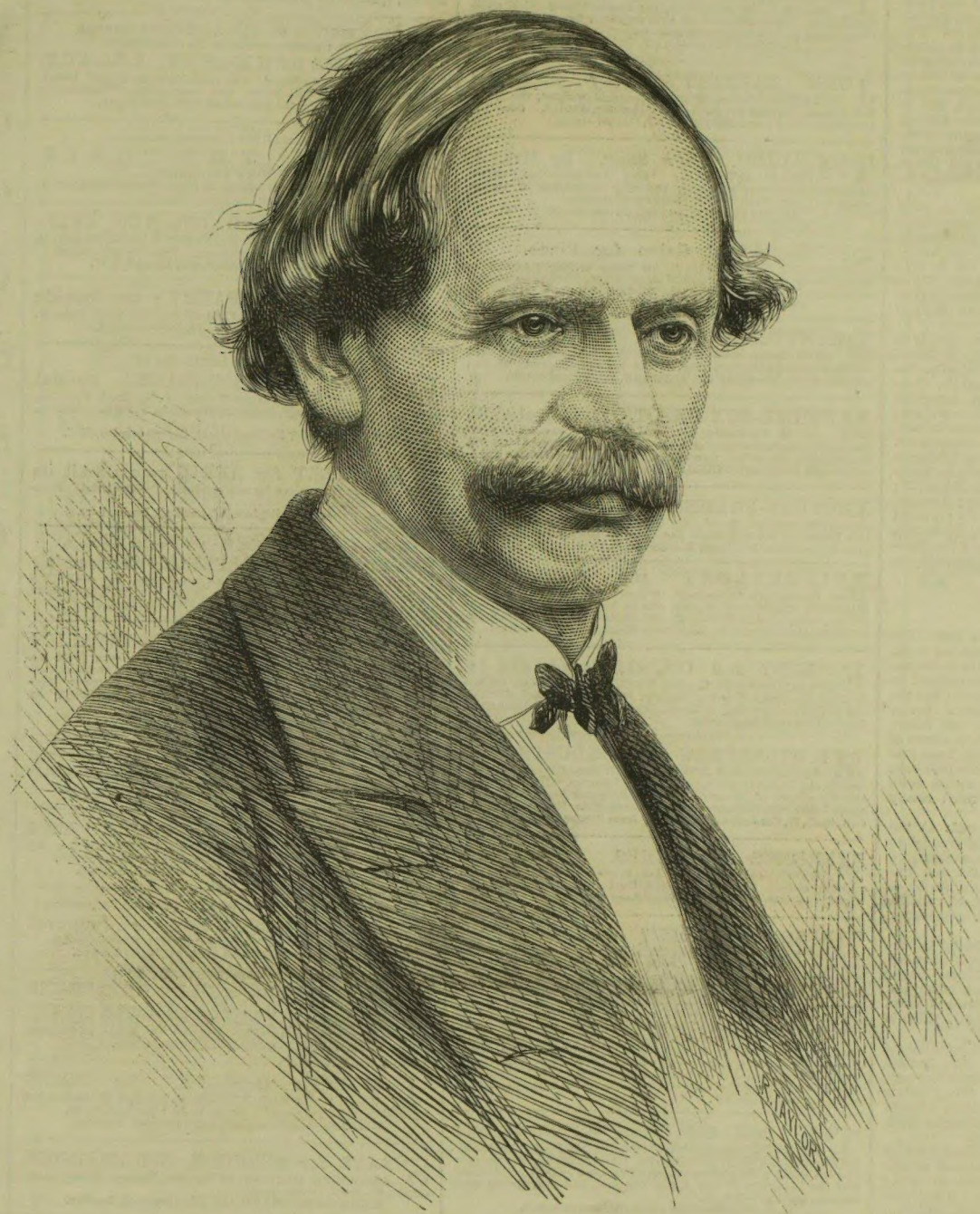
THE LATE WAR: EXTERIOR OF NO. 1 PRUSSIAN BATTERY, PARK OF ST. CLOUD.



director of the German opera there. Two years previously occurred his first meeting with the then boy composer, Mendelssohn, the commencement of a friendship which endured until the premature death of the latter, in 1847. The casual encounter took place in the streets of Berlin during the early popularity there of "Der Freischütz."

After various changes of locality and incessant activity, the subject of our memoir settled, in 1833, in London, where he has since permanently resided. In 1850 he accompanied Jenny Lind to America, from which he returned in the following year, with the substantial results of a successful professional tour. The name of Benedict is identified with all the higher branches of an active and productive musical career. As an orchestral director of Italian Opera at Her Majesty's and Drury-lane Theatres during several seasons, at the Norwich Triennial Festivals for the past nine occasions; as a composer of pianoforte and vocal music, of orchestral works, important productions in the form of opera and oratorio, he has alike earned wide and honourable distinction.

His principal dramatic works are "Ernesto Giacinto" (Naples, 1829); "Un Anno ed un Giorno" (Naples, 1836) — reproduced by the Opera Buffa company at the Lyceum Theatre a few weeks since; "Les Portugais à Goa" (Stuttgart, 1831); "The Gipsy's Warning" (London, 1838); "The Brides of Venice" (London, 1844); "The Crusaders" (London, 1846); "The Rose of Erin" (London, 1860); "The Lily of Killarney" (London, 1861); "The Bride f Song" (London, 1864).

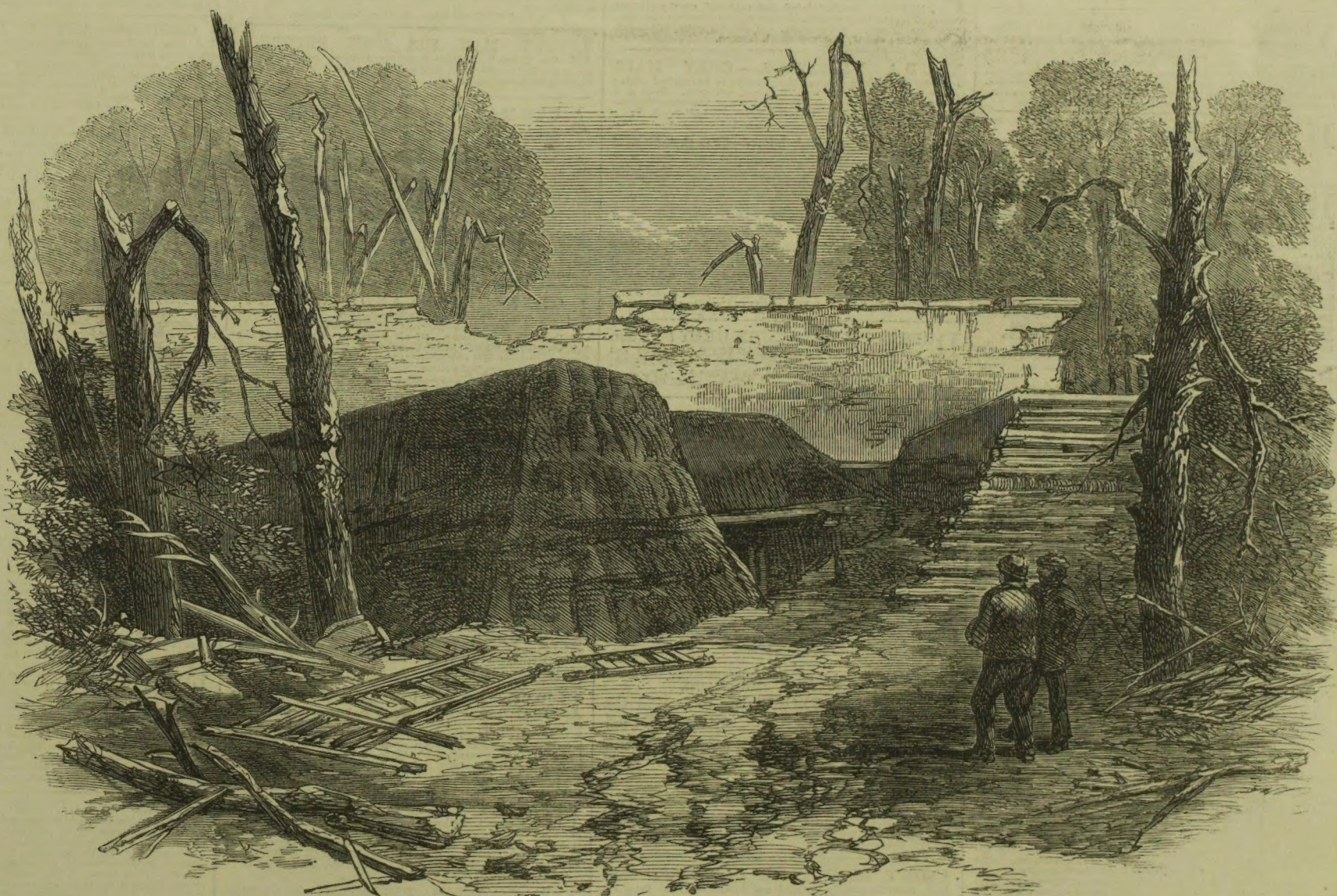


SIR JULIUS BENEDICT

The first important production of the composer in the sacred style was the cantata, "The Legend of St. Cecilia," brought out at the Norwich Festival of 1866. The marked success of this work led to the composition, expressly for last year's Birmingham Festival, of the grand and elaborate oratorio, "St. Peter," the power and art-mastery of which assured its great and immediate success there and on its recent repetitions in London. The secular cantatas, "Undine" and "Richard Cœur de Lion," produced respectively at the Norwich Festivals of 1860 and 1863, also deserve mention for their high merits. As already implied, the high professional attainments of Sir Julius Benedict are allied to intellectual powers and acquirements that are, unfortunately, too seldom associated with the active cultivation of music. These combined qualities have long rendered him conspicuous as honourably upholding in every respect the dignity of the art which he has so successfully pursued; and the dignity recently conferred on him by the Sovereign is universally recognised to have been worthily bestowed.

The portrait is engraved from a photograph by Mr. H. J. Whitlock, of New-street, Birmingham.

At the annual meeting of the West Derby Hundred Discharged Prisoners Aid Society, held at Liverpool, Lord Skelmersdale, who presided, said that the appeal made on behalf of the society had been successful, and that a sum of £1600 had been raised towards the erection of a new home, a site for which had been offered by Lord Derby at a nominal rent.



THE LATE WAR: MAGAZINE OF NO. 1 PRUSSIAN BATTERY, PARK OF ST. CLOUD.



## MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The position of affairs in Paris has continued most unsatisfactory, and there does not appear to be any probability of an immediate settlement of the dispute. The introduction of the contemplated French Loan is, consequently, indefinitely postponed, inasmuch as any attempt to raise money here until the internal affairs of France have been settled would be a most hazardous experiment. The Bank directors, owing to this circumstance, and to the large supplies of money accumulating, have reduced their minimum to 2½ per cent. English Government Securities have been steady:—Consols, 92½ to 93 for delivery and the account. Reduced and New Three per Cent, 91½ to 91¾; Bank Stock, 238 to 240 ex div.; and India Five per Cent, 111½ to 112½.

For English Railway Stocks there has been a good demand. The traffic receipts of the leading lines again show a decided increase, and have caused heavy purchases to be made, at an improvement:—Caledonian, 90½ to 91; Great Eastern, 43 to 44½; Great Northern, 136 to 137; Great Western, 89½ to 89¾; London and Brighton, 53½ to 54; North-Western, 132½ to 133½; South-Eastern, 84½ to 85; North-Eastern, 144½ to 145; Midland, 130½ to 131; and Metropolitan, 69½ to 69¾.

Although business in Foreign Bonds has not been extensive, the market, generally, has been steady. Egyptian were at one time depressed, on the rumour that a disagreement had occurred between the Porte and the Viceroy; but the quotations subsequently improved. American Securities have been firmer, on the announcement that the long-standing dispute between the American and English Governments is in a fair way for settlement. French Six per Cent has fluctuated to a moderate extent, and are now quoted at 92½ to 92¾. Argentine Scrip is steady, at 1½ to 1½ prem.; Egyptian, 186½ to 187; Italian, 186½ to 187; Spanish, 30½ to 30¾; Turkish Five per Cent, 43½ to 44½; Ditto, 186½ to 187; United States 5-20, 188½ to 189; Ditto, 188½ to 189½ to 92½. Bank Shares have been quiet, and the demand for Telegraph as well as Miscellaneous Securities has been only to a moderate extent.

## THE MARKETS.

**THE CORN TRADE.**—Although there has been little animation in the demand for wheat throughout the week, there has been considerable firmness in regard to values. On Monday an advance of 1s. per quarter was realised on all dry parcels of both English and foreign wheat; but the transactions were restricted within very narrow limits. Shipments have again been resumed from the Baltic ports. The supply of flour on offer has been in excess of the current demand; nevertheless, values have been sustained, in sympathy with the firm tone which has prevailed in the wheat market. Maize and oats have shown more firmness; while barley, beans, and peas have ruled steady in price, though not active in demand.

**The Cattle Trade.**—Supplies of cattle on sale at the Islington Market have not been large, but fully equal to the demand. Trade has ruled slow, and the tendency of prices has been downwards for both beef and mutton. The top quotation for choice Scotch heifers is now 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d., the latter figure being quite exceptional. Choice Southdown wether mutton has sold at 6s. 6d. in the wool. Lambs are quoted at 7s. 6d. to 8s. per 8 lb.

**Colonial Produce.**—There is very little doing in the Mincing-lane Markets, trade having ruled quiet, in consequence of the interruption caused by the holidays. Sugar has been in active demand, at an improvement of 6d. per cwt. for both raw and refined goods. Coffee and cocoa have changed hands steadily, on former terms. Rice is unaltered in value.

**Hay and Straw.**—There were only limited supplies of hay and clover on sale at to-day's market. The demand was dull, at about previous prices:—Prime meadow hay, 180s. to 187s. 6d.; inferior ditto, 100s. to 110s.; prime first-cut clover, 185s. to 142s. 6d.; inferior ditto, 120s. to 130s.; prime second-cut clover, 130s. to 135s.; inferior ditto, 110s. to 120s.; and straw, 36s. to 45s. per load.

**Provisions.**—There has been but little business passing in butter, but prices have been without material alteration. Friesland, 138s. to 140s.; Zvolle, 130s. to 136s.; Kampen, 130s. to 136s.; Bosch, 96s. to 116s.; Kiel, 180s. to 164s.; Danish, 120s. to 150s.; Jersey, 120s. to 136s.; Normandy, 120s. to 145s. A slow demand for cheese has prevailed, at about late rates. Edam, 60s. to 70s.; Gouda, 50s. to 62s.; Derby, 56s. to 62s.; American, 60s. to 76s. Bacon has been in rather better inquiry, at reduced rates. Hamburg sizable and light weights, 52s. to 56s. landed; and 46s. to 52s. outside. Hams have been purchased slowly, at drooping prices. Canadian pale dried, 12 lb. and 20 lb., 70s. Lard has been dull, and prices have given way 2s. per cwt.

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